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Nanking Break With South Laid to Economic Rivalry; Secret Japanese Aid Charged

Kwangsi Generals Move Against Chiang as Revenues Fail

Currency an Issue

Tokyo Agents Said to Be Training and Equipping Military Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Writing about relations between Nanking and the refractory Southern provinces at this time, mid-June, is rather like trying to take a time exposure of something which refuses to stay still. Yet, however blurred the resultant picture, it may be worth while, perhaps, to sketch briefly the background of the present dispute.

Only for short periods since the 1911 revolution have Kwangtung and Kwangsi accepted without question the authority of the recognized central government of China. For several years past they have carried on in a state of semi-independence, paying heed to Nanking only when it suited their convenience. All moves towards closer unification have ended in failure.

Rapprochement Fails

Canton's elder statesman, Hu Han-min, had always been bitterly opposed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime and it was predicted that his passing on May 12 would pave the way for a rapprochement. But all such hopes melted before the vehement opposition of Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, the fiery young Muhammadan who is associated with Gen. Li Tsung-jen in the administration of Kwangsi province.

Both Pai and Li played prominent parts in the military campaign which preceded the establishment of a nationalist government at Nanking in 1928. In recognition of this they were given the control of Hupeh province, with headquarters at Hankow. Difficulties with Chiang Kai-shek soon arose, however, and in the spring of 1929 the generalissimo's armies drove them back to their native province.

Army Well Equipped

Since then the two Kwangsi leaders have nourished a seemingly implacable hostility toward Chiang and all his works. Men of outstanding ability, they launched a highly successful effort to convert backward, impoverished Kwangsi into a model province. Pai was chiefly responsible for the scheme and under his direction an efficient administration, a well-equipped army and an ingenious militia system was gradually built up.

Early in June the long-standing enmity between the Kwangsi leaders and Chiang Kai-shek suddenly flared up into military action, thinly disguised as an "anti-Japanese expedition," though widely interpreted as a direct challenge to the central government. Complicated politico-financial motives lay behind this move.

Lost Opium Traffic Revenues

For 20 years and more Kwangsi has derived its revenues chiefly from the transit taxes levied upon shipments of semiraw opium transported through the province from neighboring Kweichow and Yunnan to Canton. This lucrative traffic was lost about a year ago when the extension of Chiang Kai-shek's control over Kweichow and Yunnan resulted in the diversion of these opium shipments to Hankow. In an effort to make up the deficit the Kwangsi authorities permitted the growing of poppy in their own territory, but the provincial coffers still remained in a sad state of depletion.

Difficulty has also arisen over

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Firing in Tientsin Causes Concern

By the Associated Press

Tientsin, July 13

CHINESE and Japanese soldiers opened fire on each other Saturday at Taku, east of Tientsin.

Both sides denied there were casualties, but the incident created the deepest uneasiness.

A detachment of Chinese troops was occupying a public park in the village. A Japanese detachment arrived and its officers announced they intended to hold target practice on the rifle range.

The Chinese objected. Several rifle rounds were fired.

Officials immediately opened negotiations for settling the conflict.

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of the Third Japanese Fleet, ordered the flagship Izumo to remain in harbor, although it was to have sailed for Formosa today.

Nanking Rejects Demand of South To Attack Japan

NANKING, July 13 (AP)—Repeated demands by Southern Chinese officials for war against Japan were rejected today by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party).

The committee adopted a resolution abolishing the party's Southwest Executive Committee, dismissed Gen. Chan Chai-Tong as commander of the Kwangtung Province armies and condemned Southern leaders for attempts to establish independent political and economic groups in South China.

The Southern Government at Canton, comprising Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, has been seeking assistance from the Central Government at Nanking for armed opposition against alleged Japanese invasion.

The conference authorized establishment of a National Defense Council comprised of leaders of North, Central and South China. The council, it was hoped, will convene immediately to consider national problems.

A proposal to include Kwangtung and Kwangsi leaders on the council was approved, the action being interpreted as a National Government move to force the Southerners to halt their opposition to Central Government policies.

If the political ruse were to fail, informed sources believed, the National Government would be furnished with an opportunity for military action against the South.

Reds' Paper Made Arbiter Of Thinking

Reading of Pravda Made Duty for Industrial Chiefs, Editors and Artists

Musicians Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The newspaper Pravda, as the official organ of the ruling Communist Party, assumes the role of arbiter for Soviet actions, thoughts and tastes. The editors, as spokesmen of the Party, closely scrutinize everything which is done, written or publicly spoken in Russia, and hasten to correct any individual or organization which, in their opinion, departs from the "party-line" which all conscientious Soviet citizens are presumed to follow.

Every ambitious person in Russia studies Pravda attentively every day; this newspaper authoritatively expresses the Kremlin's views, and any official, industrial executive, editor or artist who carelessly overlooks some Pravda article may discover himself in the embarrassing position of contradicting an expressed orthodox view.

Submission Expected

When Pravda condemns, it expects only submission. To contradict Pravda would be to oppose the ruling party, and such action means sacrifice of career in a country where one group assumes the right to regulate minutely every phase of human activity, and controls every means of employment.

Pravda's peremptory methods of correcting Soviet thoughts and tastes have been recently illustrated. In one case, the party organ took exception to an article in which Nicholas Bucharin, editor of the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, described pre-revolutionary Great Russians as a "nation of Oblomoffs, who has been accepted as the type of the old, semi-Asiatic fatalistic Great Russian, stupidly self-satisfied, contemptuous of other races. Pravda denounced this conception, and added: "Bucharin must change his opinion, and we hope he will lose no time in doing so."

Bucharin Apologized

This was an unmistakable command for recantation, and Mr. Bucharin quickly responded, with a humble apology which concluded: "Unintentionally I have led some comrades to mistake my real position, and for this I am profoundly sorry."

Although Mr. Bucharin has been a leader in the Communist Party since 1908, and was a close associate of Lenin until his passing, he has been suspect since he ventured to oppose Joseph Stalin's agrarian policy in 1928.

In another instance, Pravda suddenly decided that Soviet compos-

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New Bloc Seen in Austrian Move

Paris Deplores Report of Triple Alliance Being Revived

See 1914 Lineup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 13—Formation of a Central European bloc similar to the old Triple Alliance is feared in French official circles as a result of the Austro-German accord announced last week end.

A superficially favorable factor, since it removes any immediate danger of German attack on Austria's independence, the agreement is considered here to be heavy with grave consequences for the future.

Triple Alliance Again?

Above all, apprehension is expressed lest it prove to be a step toward an Italo-German entente and eventually toward reconstitution of a "Fascist Bloc," including Italy, Austria, Hungary and Germany—thus bringing Europe back to the situation of 1914.

For the more immediate future, the French nation is convinced that an informal arrangement already exists between Italy and Germany by which each agrees to back the revisionist aims of others or at least not to oppose them. Italy's virtual refusal to attend the proposed Locarno Conference unless Germany is present from the first is attributed to this Italo-German accord.

France Loses Leadership

The fundamental significance for France of this tripartite arrangement between Germany, Austria and Italy is held in diplomatic circles here to lie in the fact that it shows that leadership of continental European affairs has now definitely fallen from the hands of France. Without implying that the French nation has not still an important role to play, observers here see in the rapprochement of the two dictatorial states the indication that for the immediate future at least French diplomacy will be obliged to follow rather than direct the course of continental events. Only a genuine French entente with Britain, it is felt, can now restore control of European peace to the democratic powers.

Powers Seek Delay In Locarno Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, July 13

POSTPONEMENT of the Brussels conference of the Locarno powers has been proposed by the Belgian Government, according to semiofficial reports reaching here today from Belgium.

Intensive negotiations have been carried on during the week end between Paris, London and Brussels. Following further conversations between the French Ambassador and Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium, today, it is announced that the Belgian Government feels it is no longer advisable to convene the conference at this time. Premier van Zeeland is understood to have expressed the opinion that Paris and London must first decide whether or not they wish the conference to take place without Italy.

General opinion expressed in Belgium is reported to be that, in view of the conclusion of the Austro-German accord and Italy's refusal to participate in the Brussels conference without Germany, and until England has annulled the mutual assistance accords in the Mediterranean, further negotiations will be necessary before a conference can be profitable.

German-Austrian Accord Hailed by Rome as New Victory

'Diplomatic Triumph'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 13—The way for intimate understanding and close political co-operation between Italy and Germany is held to have been opened by conclusion of the Austro-German accord, which is hailed in this country as both the greatest contribution made in recent years to safeguard the peace in one of the most dangerous European sectors and as a great triumph in Italian diplomacy.

Reorientation to Follow

The settlement is destined in Italian eyes to affect decisively the political orientation of the European powers. The most serious obstacle to collaboration between Fascist and National Socialist dictators having been removed, they will now be able to collaborate together with a view to forming European affairs in a manner which best suits their interests, it is declared.

Early Developments

Rome circles in fact anticipate important developments in the not distant future. While it is yet premature to talk of an Italo-German bloc, with which would be associated several other European powers, it is hinted that in all big international questions Germany and Italy will speak with one voice. After Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's pledge to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of Austria, Italian commentators declare her Brenner frontier is no longer menaced by the German peril.

Austria will remain a buffer state dividing Germany from Italy and its

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Sets Record Pace



Wide World

Capt. George Eyston
48-Hour Auto Mark Now His Goal

Eyston Smashes World's Record In 24-Hour Race

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, July 13 (AP)—Capt. George Eyston, English racing driver, smashed his 24-hour world land speed record today with an unofficial average of 149.16 miles an hour.

The Englishman, alternating at the wheel of "Speed of the Winds" with a fellow countryman, Bert Denly, sent the 12-cylinder car roaring over 3580 miles of glistening white salt in the day and night grind.

The record far surpassed the 140.52 miles an hour which Captain Eyston established over the same track last September.

The 24-hour run completed the first half of a projected 48-hour grind in quest of a greater speed than the 109.54-mile-an-hour record four European drivers established several years ago.

Captain Eyston was jubilant as the record tumbled. He stopped at the pits for oil and gasoline and roared away again on the second half of the journey.

Records Tumble

Records tumbled as the two drivers sent the big machine thundering around the 10-mile circular track.

Starting the run at 7:29 a. m., Pacific standard time, yesterday, Captain Eyston purposely held down his speed to conserve the racer's stamina for the hot hours of today.

First to fall before the charge of the Red Comet was the record for 500 kilometers at 153.302 miles an hour, breaking the 151.32 m. p. h. of his countryman, John Cobb. Five hundred miles flashed by at the rate of 152.343, in comparison with Cobb's 147.66 record.

152-Mile Pace

Next came 600 miles in 152 against Cobb's 144.64; 1000 kilometers at 152 m. p. h. against the old record of 145.01; 1000 miles at 152.138, checked as official, against the old 144.93.

Seventeen minutes were lost, after the 1000-mile mark passed, when Captain Eyston had to push the car, its gasoline tank empty, back to the fuel pit. Still, he raced on to better the 144.21 m. p. h. 2000-kilometer record with 151.944, and then to crack the 12-hour record of 143.98—which he set last year—with an average of 148 m. p. h.

Czechs Form State Rule Of War Industries

National Defense Measure Calls for Organizing of 'Potentials'

Arms Still Private

Attempt to Nationalize Munitions Manufacture Failed in June Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, July 13—Czechoslovakia is busy estimating and organizing its war potentials—following the coming into force of the National Defense Act which puts all industrial undertakings of importance to war under a form of state control.

Industries covered by the act include mining, metal, glass and chemicals. District authorities are now compiling a catalogue of all such industries in their territory and drawing up plans for their rapid development if the necessity should arise. Factories may only be entered under managerial permits, and may not employ foreigners except by permission of the authorities. In the frontier zones foreigners can only acquire land by special permission.

The National Defense Act was laid before Parliament March 26 and received the votes of almost three quarters of the House. Only the Sudeten Deutsche Party (the German minority in Czechoslovakia with National Socialist leanings) and their sworn enemies the Communists voted against it.

In June Czech and German Socialists proposed the nationalization of the arms industry on similar lines as the recent nationalization of French arms merchants by the Blum Government, but were defeated. Czechoslovakia's most important arms factory, Skoda, is a private firm in which the Government holds the controlling interest.

Australia Pushes Strong Air Force In Defense Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Far-reaching improvements in Australia's army, navy and air force will be completed by the middle of next year when the Federal Government will embark upon its second three-year defense program.

The greatest expansion is planned for the Royal Australian Air Force which is below the strength the Air Board considers necessary. The first line of aircraft for defense will be increased to 96 machines, in addition to reserves.

New Craft and Reserves

The organization will consist of headquarters, a flying training school at Point Cooke, two aircraft depots, three citizen air force squadrons (including a new squadron in Western Australia), to co-operate with the regular defenses, a bomber squadron, two bomber reconnaissance squadrons, an army co-operation squadron and a fleet co-operation squadron.

Commercial aviation in Australia is going ahead rapidly at the moment and ground organization and the provision of emergency landing areas is being pushed with all speed. These factors would be invaluable in time of emergency.

Arms Manufacture Pushed

Development of the military forces is beginning with important improvements in the training of officers and staffs and in troop equipment. Manufacture of artillery and small arms is being undertaken and a nucleus of modern tanks is being brought from England to replace the obsolete machines being used.

Another important move is the decision to manufacture the new Bren machine gun in Australia. In time it will replace the Lewis and Hotchkiss guns now regarded as obsolete. Stocks of antigas equipment are also being built up and intensive work is being done at the defense laboratories at Melbourne. Rapid strides are also being made toward the mechanization of the army.

Voluntary Enlistment

Efforts are to be made by the Government to make enlistment in the voluntary militia more attractive, the object being to bring enrollment up to 35,000, the full peacetime establishment. The military board is also aiming to strengthen the three divisions comprising the first line of defense which would have to withstand the shock of possible invasion.

With the navy the objective is to have three modern cruisers, one flotilla leader and two destroyers, two sloops and a survey ship. The plan also provides for improvements at bases and considerable strengthening of coastal defenses.

Turkey Restricts Preferences To Treaty Signers

MONTREUX, Switz., July 13 (AP)—Turkey gave warning today that nations not taking part in the present Dardanelles Conference need not expect preferential treatment in the passage of their ships through the Straits.

Italy, although a signatory of the Straits Convention, is not participating in the Conference.

Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey's Foreign Minister, told a plenary session of the Conference that he regarded absentee signatories in the same light as the United States and Germany, which would receive the same privileges for their merchant vessels and warships as the absentee parties to the Convention.

"There will be no necessity to negotiate bilateral accords later," said the Turkish diplomat.

Raising the question in the interest of foreign merchantmen, the French delegation insisted upon a clear definition of the rights of merchant vessels to traverse the straits when Turkey deems she is menaced by war and closes the Dardanelles to warships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 13—The real significance of the declaration of Turkey Foreign Minister, Dr. Tewfik Aras, is that when the Straits Convention is concluded, it will be applied, whether signed by Italy or not. It is probable that even the ogjections of Japan, among those present at Montreux, and Germany, the United States not present, would not prevent the functioning of the traffic rules for military and commercial ships.

On the other hand, Turkey is ready to sign separate accords with other states on the same basis though it will not grant preferential treatment.

This is the reply to the suggestion that particular countries can negotiate entirely different arrangements outside the Montreux conference. At the same time, Dr. Aras informed the Russian Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, that Turkish relations with Britain in no way diminish her friendship with Russia.

Japan's Floating Foundations Held Earthquake Protection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Earthquakes are usually thought of as the most irresponsible and unpreventable of natural disasters. But in Japan, which is especially liable to these subterranean tremors, varying from the many harmless little rocking motions to the big upheavals involving serious loss of life and property, the best engineering skill has been brought to bear on the problem of making large buildings earthquake proof.

The progress that has been achieved in this field since the great earthquake of 1923 is remarkable, as remarkable, in its way, as the swift rebuilding of the Japanese capital in greatly improved and modernized form. Before the earthquake modern steel and concrete buildings could almost literally be counted on the fingers of one's two hands. A number of red brick structures, with great foundations and thick walls supporting roofs, had been built in the Marunouchi District where much of Tokyo's business life is centered; and these withstood the test of the earthquake and the accompanying fires quite well.

Safeguards Big Structures

Today it is the modern American-style steel and concrete type of construction that holds the foreground in office buildings and other large edifices. A careful study of building methods and of earthquake damage has indicated that floating foundations constitute a great safeguard for the large building. Such foundations, bridged over by a raft-like supporting construction, are at the base of almost all the modern office buildings, department stores and hotels. Edifices built in this way can bob about like a ship on a stormy sea without being pulled apart and crashing down in ruins. Under the impact of a severe earthquake shock they might even assume tilted positions, suggestive of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, without going to pieces.

One of the pioneers of this method in Japan was Frank Lloyd Wright, the American architect who built the Imperial Hotel. In laying his foundations his practice was to drive in wedges, jerk them suddenly and pour concrete into the openings, leaving it to harden into solid foundation piles. The hotel was built before the earthquake; and its intact structure is convincing proof of the skill employed in its construction. Other methods which have been used are letting heavy foundation pillars sink of their own weight into the unstable soil until they are held firmly in their places by friction and driving long cypress piling.

Old Principle

It is interesting to note that these ultra-modern buildings exemplify an architectural principle that is followed in the old-fashioned Japanese houses, made of timber and beams that were originally tied or dovetailed together. This type of Japanese house is not sunk in the ground. The uprights rest on grooved stones, so that the house can sway in one direction and not be pulled to pieces by the force of an earthquake shock.

A young New Zealand architect, Douglas Hudson, who came to Japan as a member of a visiting rugby team, has remained to study Japanese achievements in making buildings earthquake-proof. Mr. Hudson pointed out that New Zealand, like Japan, is susceptible to earthquakes. The last big one was in 1932, when the towns of Napier and Hastings were destroyed. There is a fault line runnning from Napier to Wellington, the capital, which, like Tokyo, is built largely on reclaimed land.

Mr. Hudson declared that the New Zealand Government is promoting construction of earthquakeproof buildings and expressed the view that his country could learn much from Japan's experiments along this line.

American Income Up 10 P. C. To $53,000,000,000 in 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—A 10 per cent increase brought the national income to $53,000,000,000 in 1935, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce reported today.

Since the low mark of 1932, when it fell to $39,500,000,000, the nation's wealth has increased steadily. A gain of $13,400,000,000 or 34 per cent was registered between 1932 and 1935, the bureau's records show.

Despite this gain, the 1935 total, the bureau pointed out, was still more than one third below the 1929 level, when the national income stood at $81,000,000,000.

Real income, however is much higher than it was in the boom year of 1929 because of the decline in prices which has taken place, bureau statisticians pointed out.

Rise of $4,000,000,000

The 10 per cent increase in 1935 in terms of money amounted to a rise of $4,600,000,000.

To the individual American worker, employed on a full-time job, the increase meant that in 1935 he had an average income of $1201, compared with $1143 in 1934, $1097 in 1933, and $1466 in 1929.

The year 1929, bureau officials figured, was the last in which income produced was larger than income paid out. In each year subsequent to 1929, they said, the income disbursed has exceeded the income produced. "The estimated negative savings of approximately two thirds of a billion dollars in 1935," they found, "are about one third as large as in 1934; they are less than 8 per cent as large as in 1932, and they are the lowest of any year of the depression."

Defines "Negative Savings"

Robert R. Nathan, chief of the income section of the bureau, explained that this term "negative savings" had been adopted as less misleading than the term "business losses," formerly used to describe the difference between "income produced" and "income paid out."

"In 1932," the report said, "only 82 per cent of the national income paid out came from the income produced by the business enterprises of the nation, the remaining 18 per cent representing negative business savings. In 1935, the income produced equally nearly 99 per cent of the income paid out."

Among other conclusions reached by the statisticians on the basis of their figures were the following:

Both labor and agriculture received a larger share of the total national income than it did either at the peak in 1929 or at the low point in 1932.

Compensation for all employees rose more than 7 per cent in 1935.

Dividends and interest payments increased 2 per cent.

Bondholders and stockholders in 1935 received approximately 65 per cent of the amount received in 1929.

From the low of 1933 dividend payments have risen nearly 30 per cent.

Interest payments continued to decline in 1935 for the fifth consecutive year due to defaults and refunding at lower interest rates.

Gains of 10 per cent or more in income produced in 1935 were recorded in the construction, manufacturing, finance, agriculture and service industries.

The number of employees in the country was placed at 34,485,000 in 1929, at 25,308,000 in 1932, at 27,325,000 in 1934 and 28,094,000 in 1935.

Shift of Relief to Cities Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Emphasizing opposite conclusions than were reached by the American Association of Social Workers following a similar study, the New York Board of Trade advocated today that New York State follow the example set by New Jersey and turn the problem of administering relief back to local communities.

While the American Association of Social Workers held recently that New Jersey was solving its relief problem by a process of "slow starvation," the New York Board of Trade stressed that "there is no acute suffering, much less starvation, among New Jersey's unemployed.

Efficiency Increased

"The taxpayers are being saved up to 50 per cent because of increased efficiency in handling the relief problem and by weeding out the chiselers and the grafters," it declared. "Since the State has turned over the relief problem to the municipalities, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of cases on relief rolls. Those who are able to work are encouraged and assisted in finding employment."

Percy C. Magnus, president of the Board of Trade, emphasized that "New Jersey had the courage to meet the relief problem in a sensible manner, and it points the way for other states which are struggling under the load."

"Relief Trust" Broken

"By refusing to appropriate state funds for relief purposes last April, our neighboring state across the Hudson did something more than turn the problem over to the municipalities where it rightfully belonged," Mr. Magnus continued. "It broke the relief trust. It exploded sentimentality and forced stern realism. It laid low a growing political and social menace. It made relief a supplement to individual effort."

Mr. Magnus said he did not believe suffering and privation were more acute in New Jersey than anywhere else, even in states where public relief is given out in a more lavish manner.

"New Jersey found it was supporting on its relief rolls many deserving cases, and all of these now are being amply provided for," he added. "But it also found the indolent and the idle, the chiseler and the grafter, and these are being weeded out."

Old Coins Dug Up In England Seized Under Ancient Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BACUP, Eng.—A "treasure trove" of 18 silver coins dating back to the eighteenth century ha been found by Thomas Hall, a cotton operative, who was helping his brother-in-law dig in his garden in this Lancashire town. He reported the find to the coroner who took possession of it as the property of the Crown. The coins were all shilling pieces, 14 of the reign of King George III, three of the reign of George IV, and one of the reign of Queen Victoria, apparently dated 1842.

In accordance with ancient law, an inquest was held.

A wish having been expressed by the jury that the coins might be retained in the local museum, the coroner declared that he would send the coins to the director of the British Museum, with a request that they be returned to the district.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, July 13

Helgoland—Again Refortified, British Say

Helgoland, Germany's war-time Gibraltar, is once more taking on the bristling appearance of being refortified according to Lord Cranborne, Britain's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

When he rose to his feet in the House of Commons and made this statement Lord Cranborne was immediately asked, according to the Associated Press:

"Is the island being fortified by leave of the British Government?"

"No," he replied, "It is not being fortified by leave of anyone."

Tension Eases—Mediterranean Forces Withdraw

Europe and the Far East take steps seen in high quarters as moves toward gradually easing the mounting international tension.

China's Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) rejects repeated demands by southern Chinese officials for war against Japan, reports the Associated Press.

The Austro-German agreement reached over the week end is accepted in most European capitals as an indication that stability is the present trend.

In Paris is found certain apprehension over the possibility of a reformation of the once powerful pre-war central European bloc—the Triple Alliance.

Britain expresses the hope that this agreement will not be considered by Berlin as Germany's answer to Foreign Minister Eden's questionnaire as to the German's future aspirations.

France, anxious for Italy to attend the proposed Locarno conference tentatively set for the near future, exudes further apprehension over the Austro-German agreement, as Italy's virtual refusal to attend the conference, unless Germany is included, presages, in Paris eyes, an Italo-German understanding and perhaps a delay in convening the conference.

But Europe's capitals at large—while cautious about making any flat statements as to the future of an agreement between two German states—see the Schuschnigg-von Papen act as a short step, at least, in the direction of loosing the drum-tight tension over Austria between Italy and Germany.

Troops Come Home

Further indicating today's trend the Italian Government orders the withdrawal of 40,000 troops from the Italian colony of Libya, reports the Associated Press, in answer to Britain's declaration it will remove its home fleet from the Mediterranean.

Simultaneously, from Gibraltar, comes the Associated Press report

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Uniformed Assassins Slay Royalist Leader in Spain

MADRID, July 13 (AP)—Assassins in the uniform of Spanish Assault Guards today kidnaped and killed José Calvo Sotelo, one of the country's most powerful monarchist leaders.

Mysterious circumstances surrounded the slaying of the Rightist former minister. While officials refused to confirm that the assailants actually were Assault Guards, it was learned at least three of the federal police formation were being held for questioning.

Money Expert Divides 30 by 3 and Gets 16

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13—"Was that Prof. Irving Fisher, the great economist?" said the studious newsstand girl at a Topeka hotel today.

"Correct," said the assembled reporters.

"Wasn't he the man," she continued, "who said a year or two ago that there were only 18 men in the world who understood mathematics or the monetary theory or something like that?"

"Right," the reporters answered in some surprise.

"Well," she said, "he may be one of only 18 people who understand money, but he doesn't understand stamps. He came over here with an air-mail packet. We weighed it and told him it would cost 30 cents. Then he stuck 16 three-cent stamps on it, one right after another. I tried to stop him but I couldn't. He wouldn't listen."

"But that's the way these professors are. It must be great to understand about monetary theory!"

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Otto Wants Plebiscite As Road to Restoration

Although the accord just arranged between Germany and Austria although it is in the latter country that his hopes today seem highest. tria, nevertheless many in central Europe, and not a few outside, are wondering whether there may be an attempt soon to restore the Hapsburgs to the throne of their fathers. In the following article Archduke Otto outlines his own views on the duties of kingship and the results of a restoration. He is dealing primarily with Hungary, where his personal following is probably greater than it is in Austria, tlthough it is in the latter country that his hopes today seem highest. Whether these hopes are shortly to be realized or again disappointed, Otto's words are of importance at this moment, when the fate of Austria is once again occupying the anxious attention of the chancelleries of Europe.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, July 13—There is a country in Europe which prides itself on being a kingdom—without having a king. That is Hungary.

And there is a young man who would have been a king since his childhood, but who has never reigned because the strange situation in Europe has interfered.

One would think that king and kingdom belong together, but some thousand miles, in this case, separate the ruler and the country. This same king would have been Emperor of Austria, and to his crown belonged in the past those areas which are new Czechoslovakia, parts of Roumania and parts of Yugoslavia.

Recently the Monitor correspondent had an audience with Otto von Hapsburg at Brussels, not far from which is the Château Steenockerzeel where the Archduke lives.

Our first topic of conversation was "restoration." One had always heard it declared that Otto did not want a restoration at the price of the welfare of the people and the nations. How is one to understand his motives?

He Seeks Plebiscite

Otto declared that "The Restoration must bring betterment in every direction and end the evils which are now prevalent. It would bring into being a clean public life, of which one essential is the secret ballot. Only a plebiscite could show the real feeling of the people. The will of the people, which should be put before everything else, must be clearly seen to be acted upon. In the end nothing can interfere with its expression."

Restoration could come at any moment, Otto went on. "There is no real hindrance to it at all. There is not even any real foreign political obstacle to it. Foreign politics are liable to change at any moment. This change may bring up new situations. Hungary, which is situated in the heart of Europe, should find, with clever policies, the way to Europe's heart. If the aim of a nation is pursued consciously and straightforwardly it must achieve fulfillment."

Close Co-operation

Concerning his program as a ruler, Otto declared that "the people and the ruler should work together. Hungary has a guarantee in its constitution, which is very much like that of England. If proper care is taken, the Hungarian Constitution can only help everybody. Naturally, the poor are those who should be helped first. There are lots of people who cannot live without being helped in a social way. It is incredible how much could be done for the betterment of those people and the problem could be solved very easily from a financial point of view, too.

"Why not have work and give work, as there is so much to do especially in Hungary? There are roads to be built, railroads, canals, work, work everywhere, work which will require at least 50 to 70 years to accomplish. There are plains where trees could be planted and I could speak for days and days about things which should be done," Otto broke off, and added: "But I have no program and I will not speak about reforms either, because reforms should be brought about and not talked about. There is also the question of land reform which is mostly a financial question, but there too are many problems to be solved.

Hungary's Independence

"Hungary is in a peculiar situation," Otto continued. "She should remain independent. Only economically she has to be linked with other countries. No country can live without economic relations. The aim is that the flourishing industries of Hungary should progress and become strong enough to continue in case the tariff wall between the nations should be removed, as it should be. But Hungary should remain independent, as it always wanted to be. Freedom is Hungary's strongest characteristic, and its youth should be trained to preserve this ideal. The Constitution of Hungary, which is nearly 1000 years old, is a guarantee to their freedom.

"If one compares this old constitution with these new ones, made in the nineteenth century, I wonder . . ." Otto remarked. "The latter seem like a badly fitting suit, which holds the wearer together somehow but gives him no freedom of movement. Hungary needs freedom and could not stand a dictatorship. It has a great future; it should remain a peaceful factor, holding together all the peoples. Evolution is its future, but it has to prepare itself to carry out its destiny.

Hard for Democracy

"Democracy in Hungary has to work hard to keep itself independent of alien currents which threaten to break in upon the country, and it should keep its peaceful mind. Who knows what would become of central Europe if a war should break out? A new war would be so completely devastating that peace must be maintained."

Otto von Hapsburg seldom speaks so openly about world affairs. His words left a strong impression that his whole education has been planned to give him a belief in his destiny and the "divine right of kings." He works day and night to develop himself and to become strong enough to meet the demands upon him and he evidently feels his responsibilities very strongly.

Apart from being a graduate of Louvain, Otto speaks six living languages. He has a command of French, English, German, Spanish, Italian and even Hungarian—an extraordinary achievement. He is a tall, slender young man, having just lost some pounds, to the advantage of his appearance. He swims every day, rides and drives a car. And reads lots of books. He was born to a position greater than most in this world, and evidently believes that the day is not far distant when he will be called upon to fill it.

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A. C. Cooper "A Man's Head"

Prized Study, Believed to Be Reverse of Noted St. John, Goes at Auction From Henry Oppenheimer Collection in London

Old Masters Go At Good Prices In London Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 13—The sale of the famous Henry Oppenheimer collection of drawings by old masters was continued at Christie's today, when in addition to the remaining works by Italian artists, some works of Rembrandt, Cuyp and other Dutch painters were auctioned. Altogether 153 items were included in the day's sale which brought a total of £24,599.

One of the most arresting of the Italian drawings was "A Man's Head" (Lot 170) by Andrea del Sarto, which experts regard as a study, though in reverse, for the St. John in del Sarto's "Assumption of the Virgin" in the Pitti Palace, Florence. This magnificent drawing was obtained for £1785 by Fritz-Lugt of Amsterdam.

A Netherlandish masterpiece of the greatest rarity, the exquisitely delicate "Portrait of a Young Man" (Lot 221), formerly attributed to Memling, but now given to the 15th century Flemish master, Dirck Bouts, realized £4200 in a sale to Colnaghi.

Of several fine Rembrandt drawings, one which roused particular interest was "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (Lot 296), which was a study for the picture on this subject in the National Gallery (painted in 1664. It aroused keen competition and was eventually knocked down at £735 to Messrs. Trautscholdt.

Other good prices obtained today were £735 for a Rembrandt landscape, £651 for Rembrandt's "Study for Elders" and £620 for the "Kermesse of Hoboken" by Pieter Breughel.

Tomorrow the sale of Oppenheimer drawings will be concluded when fine examples of Rubens, Dürer, Fragonard, Watteau, Fouquet, Gainsborough, Goya and other masters will be auctioned.

Rome Hails Victory In Diplomatic Field

(Continued from Page 1)

independence is guaranteed by these two great powers.

Can Exercise Influence

The Austrian question being now eliminated, Germany and Italy, it is believed, can exercise tremendous influence on European affairs. Italy is grateful for Germany's friendly attitude during the Ethiopian war and her conflict with the League.

It is felt that Germany, too, is gratified with Italy's attitude during the Rhineland crisis. If the situation develops along these lines the Stresa Front will not be reconstituted since Italy will do nothing which might offend Germany or tend to Germany's isolation.

Common Locarno Policy

Meanwhile both the Italian and German attitude toward the Locarno negotiations clearly point to a common policy. Italy says she will not take part in any such negotiations unless Germany is also present and it is understood that Germany puts similar conditions to her participation. If Germany and Italy are now definitely reconciled they occupy such a strong diplomatic position that, as many observers here point out, they could actually, though indirectly, take the conduct of future diplomatic negotiations into their own hands. Such observers, however, are careful to add that this does not imply that Italy, to encourage Germany, is pursuing an intransigent policy which would destroy all chances of an agreed settlement of those problems which still await solution.

Future Aims

Having secured her aims in East Africa, Italy is now a satisfied power, which Germany is not. Italy, it is declared, wants peace to develop and colonize her new empire. Her efforts will therefore be exercised toward a pacific settlement of outstanding European problems. This settlement, it is declared, can only be achieved by loyal co-operation between the great European powers and mutual recognition of their respective interests.

In many quarters here Premier Benito Mussolini is credited with the desire to revive the plan of a four-power pact of consolidation and guarantees, which he believes would substitute the Locarno Pact and ensure a long period of peace for Europe.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

that the British cruiser Neptune is sailing for England. The Neptune is one of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla of the home fleet.

War clouds are fewer along the horizon.

Verdun—500 Veterans Make Peace Pledge

Hands across the battlefield.

Enemies 20 years ago French and German World War veterans gathered at Verdun, scene of some of the war's severest fighting, last night and took an oath "to safeguard and to work for peace."

The soldiers of 1914-18, meeting under the sponsorship of the Federal Union of Former Combatants to pay tribute to the officers and men of both sides, applied the famous wartime expression, "They shall not pass," to forces of war and enmity.

Five hundred of these veterans made the pilgrimage with German and French colors flying side by side. Organizing into guard units they mounted three-hour watches during the night.

A symbolic torch, lit from the flame burning at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, was brought by a delegation headed by Albert Rivière, Minister of Pensions.

The ceremony is reported as one of the most impressive moves for "peace action" entered into by France and Germany.

Bastile Day—Paris Takes Precautions

Paris prepares for its "Fourth of July"—Bastile Day, "Le Quatorze Juillet"—by banning unofficial public gatherings during the day's ceremonies, fearing nationalist disorders.

Upset by "folded arms" strikes for weeks, and witnessing the formation and then ordered dissolution of nationalist groups, the French population sees the new Blum Leftist Government take every precaution to prevent continued disorders.

Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, says the Associated Press, has declared Rightists would be prohibited from staging a demonstration at the Arc de Triomphe, a favorite meeting place of nationalist followers. The nationalists, upon receipt of this order, advised their members to go to the Arch "one by one."

Government officers continue negotiations for suppression of a threatened farm workers' strike called for tomorrow. Other strikers, now numbering about 80,000, are expected to lower their "folded arms" for the holiday.

Hindenburg—Ends Fifth Flight to U. S.

The zeppelin Hindenburg, completing her fifth east-west flight across the north Atlantic, was moored to the mast at the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., today at 6:43 a. m. (eastern standard time). Fifty passangers were aboard. The time of the crossing from Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, was said by Capt. Ernst Lehmann, the commander, to have been 63 hours and 37 minutes, according to Associated Press. The ship made another flying mooring, not resorting to the spider lines by which dirigibles are usually "walked" to the mast.

The time from land to land—Scilly Island to Sable Island—was given as 42 hours and 10 minutes.

Lindbergh—Invents New 'Flying Caravan'

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has invented a new type of airplane known as the "flying caravan," says the Associated Press, quoting from an article in the London Sunday Graphic.

Special features of the new airplane—which give it its name—are said to be convertible seats, which can be turned into bunks, and unusually large fuel tanks.

The plane, reported to be under construction by a British firm, will be ready for the American flier within two weeks, the Graphic stated. It added that F. G. Miles, noted British constructor, co-operated with Colonel Lindbergh on the design.

Immediately comes conjecture as to what the Colonel's plans are to be for himself and his new plane. The British appear to be no less curious than the Americans as to the movements of the "American Eagle."

Railroads—Begin Week of Fetes

Western railroads began blowing their own horns today—literally as well as figuratively—with blasts from 18,000 locomotive whistles to signalize the opening of Railroad Week.

A six-day program, reports the Associated Press, starts with the din of whistles at 8 a. m. (E. S. T.) today, and ends with a parade of railroad employees on Michigan Avenue Saturday. All this to proclaim the progress of railroads.

Speakers at luncheons and dinners will point out rail transportation advances shown in extensive exhibits, while entertainment and contests offer a lighter touch.

A railroad "Queen of Queens" will preside over two dances. Train callers will have their say at Wrigley Field with judges to decide who shouts with the best enunciation, tonal quality and volume.

Handcars will be raced over downtown streets Friday, and redcaps, burdened with suitcases, will have a foot race.

John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads; R. V. Fletcher, vice-president and general counsel of the association, and Harry G. Taylor, chairman of the Western Association of Railroad Executives, are among scheduled speakers at meetings this week.

Drought—Eased by Rain and Cool Winds

Thermometers dropped, and rain fell over large sections of the United States, which have just experienced one of the most unremitting heat waves in this country's history—then stopped. No new rains of "any consequence" are in sight, says the weather bureau.

Relief was mainly in the Far West, gradually swinging eastward. The weather forecast from Chicago, neverthless, predicts that the new cool wave moving in from the Pacific coast "will bring cooler weather to the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan." Rain in this region—"doubtful."

Today, however, general hot weather continued in the Midwest, while along the eastern seaboard rain fell, and it was somewhat less humid.

Soviet Paper Made Arbiter of Thought

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, artists, writers and architects have developed a tendency described as "leftist formalism" which is exemplified by the music of Dimitri Shostakovich, admittedly influenced by Igor Stravinsky. The party organ demanded in no uncertain terms that creative artists should change their methods to avoid such "undesirable tendencies" and that critics should discourage such trends in future and encourage only "healthy" art.

Pravda Commands

The significant point is that in each of these instances, which are typical, Pravda did not merely criticize, it commanded. When Pravda speaks in this fashion, every Soviet citizen understands that contradiction will not be tolerated. This was so well understood by the eminent music critic, I. Solertinsky, that when he challenged Pravda's pronouncements on Shostakovich's music, he accompanied his protest with the announcement that he was retiring from musical criticism. Pravda dryly retorted that Mr. Solertinsky's retirement would "be no loss to Soviet music."

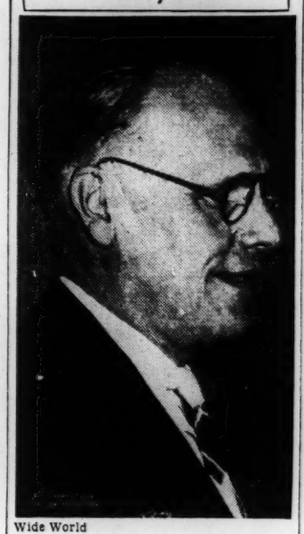
These incidents reveal how the ruling party assumes the right and duty to regulate the thoughts and tastes, as well as the actions, of all Soviet citizens, however talented they may be. The fact that Mr. Bucharin is an eminent historian and philosopher does not prevent Pravda from instructing him publicly to repudiate an expressed opinion. The fact that Mr. Shostakovitch is one of the most talented of contemporary composers does not permit him to continue to express his musical ideas in his own way after the ruling party has decided that it does not like his musical methods.

Two Killed in Air Crash

FORT SILL, Okla., July 13 (AP)—An army balloon crash in which two soldiers were fatally burned and two others burned was investigated July 11 by a military board. The 53,000 cubic foot spherical craft burst into flames late yesterday when it lost altitude and struck a wooded hilltop near Cogar, Okla., in northeastern Caddo County.

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Harold F. Bidwell
Jersey City Man Never Listens to "Back-Seat" Drivers

Economic Causes Seen For South China Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

Nanking's attempt to extend its new currency measures to South China. It is reported, though strenuously denied by Nanking officials, that Chiang Kai-shek recently presented a series of demands calculated to end once and for all the semi-independence of the Southwestern provinces. Rightly or wrongly, the Kwangsi leaders seem to have been obsessed by the fear that the generalissimo was working toward a dictatorship in which neither they nor the Kuomintang would be likely to have much part.

Raise Japanese Issue

Financial stringency combined with the threat of increasing pressure from Chiang Kai-shek may have convinced the Kwangsi leaders that they must strike at once in order to preserve their political existence. It is thought that in raising the anti-Japanese banner they hoped to give their action a patriotic flavor which would attract support from other disgruntled provinces.

But few have been prepared to believe that Pai and Li are sincere in their professed desire to come to grips with the Japanese forces. So far they have had to be content with the lukewarm co-operation of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Kwangtung commander. Canton dispatches indicated, however, than Chen joined the movement more because he was afraid to refuse than because he sympathized with the Kwangsi cause, and it is unlikely that the alliance will be long-lived.

Compromise Foreseen

Without Kwangtung's aid the Kwangsi armies, which are estimated to number less than 100,000 effectives, would stand little chance if it came to a showdown with the central government divisions which have been named against them in Hunan province, and it is considered probable, therefore, that matters will be settled by political compromise. Public opinion has already condemned resort to civil war at a time when the nation's whole resources are needed to meet increasing Japanese pressure.

What part, if any, the Japanese may have played in connection with the Kwangsi move is not yet clear. The Kwangsi leaders are believed to have obtained considerable supplies of war material from Japanese sources on generous credit terms and Japanese military officers are said to have been attached to the Kwangsi army in recent months as instructors. It seems likely that these officers may have been employed as technicians to instruct the Kwangsi troops in the use of Japanese equipment rather than to assist in directing operations—a task for which Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, who is credited with possessing perhaps the best military brain in China, is supremely well qualified.

Japanese Aid Charged

Some Nanking officials insist that the Southerners have received financial backing from Japan, citing as evedince Kwangsi's remarkable military expansion since the reduction of its opium revenue last year. This is an obvious inference, but it is difficult to prove. All that can be said with any certainty at the moment is that the Japanese do not appear to have discouraged the movement, either before or after its inception.

From Nanking's standpoint one of the most serious aspects of the Southern move is the possibility that it may badly shake the self-confidence and morale which Chiang Kai-shek has spent years in trying to build up among the Chinese people against the day when they might be called upon to stand together in the face of a common danger. It has sharply raised the question whether any progress can be made in the direction of thoroughgoing unification until Chinese leaders have learned to subordinate personal rivalries to national interests.

Autoist 38 Years, Wins Gold Medal For No Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Concentration upon the business of driving an automobile is the best recipe for avoiding traffic accidents, according to Harold F. Bidwell, executive of King Features Syndicate, whose record of driving 38 years without a mishap has won him a gold medal.

Mr. Bidwell, who lives in Jersey City, received the award after having been designated with Dr. C. E. Ferguson, of Washington, as the winners of a careful driving contest sponsored by Fields and Hall, entertainers on National Broadcasting Company programs. Both Mr. Bidwell and Dr. Ferguson started to drive in 1898, and have been able to avoid accidents during their driving careers, it was said.

"If a man is at the steering wheel, he cannot expect to talk over his shoulder, to occupants of the rear seat, read billboards, dream about the scenery and not expose himself and others to danger." Mr. Bidwell said: "I don't think speed is an all-important factor in avoiding accidents. A driver can get into trouble driving slowly if he does not concentrate upon the job of driving.

"Keeping one's automobile in good condition is another safeguard. I have my brakes inspected every month and keep a good watch on the condition of the tires. It is important to see that the front tires are in a position to keep from blowing out. Another thing, I never pass another automobile going up hill, even if it is necessary to go into second or third gear."

New Bridges in Oregon

Oregon's coast highway boasts five new steel bridges ranging in length from 1650 feet to 3260 feet.

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Austrians Happy as Feud Ends In Close Entente With Reich; No Immediate Policy Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 13—"The problem of Austrian independence is solved," declares the Government paper, the Reichspost, today, in connection with the new agreement between Austria and Germany.

"It is a triumph of the common German idea," it exclaims.

That statement expresses the feeling prevailing throughout the whole country.

Relief Evident

Most Austrians are relieved and encouraged. They say that winter has passed and summer has come. They experience the exhiliration and rejoice at having found the way back into their common German home. They believe that Austria will cease being a mere international problem, and will now be part of a powerful forward-moving people.

Most Austrians Pro-German

The majority of Austrians always have been pro-German and have wanted to co-operate with the Reich. Some wished the Anschluss and others did not. Some were National Socialists, while others were against National Socialism—but almost all were pro-German. So Austria is pleased at the reconciliation.

Fear of Prussia and Berlin have been removed for the moment, and only the attachment to the German family remains.

Gradual Changes

There will be no immediate change of policies here, but certain improvements will be gradually brought about. Free communication of the populations living along the border will be allowed at once. Tourist traffic will be increased with the gradual lifting of the 1000-marks embargo. Sports relations will be resumed. Trade will become much more lively. Most of the Austrian legionnaires in Germany will return and many National Socialists now in prison here will soon be released.

Common Policies

All of this will strengthen the feeling of Austro-German unity. Already Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's pronouncements emphasize the common German traditions, a common German mission and a single German nation.

There will be in most respects a co-ordinated foreign policy between Vienna and Berlin and the two armies will certainly prepare a common front.

In many respects Germans and Austrians will now constitute a single unit nearly twice as large as any other nation in Europe outside of Russia.

Schuschnigg Victory

The agreement appears on the face of it to be a defeat for Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and a victory for Chancellor Schuschnigg. Herr Hitler made concessions. Dr. Schuschnigg got what he wanted—namely recognition by Berlin of Austrian independence, of the Austrian regime even, and the promise that Germany will not interfere in Austria's affairs. Moreover, Herr Hitler has agreed not to aid in any way the Austrian National Socialist Party.

Stricter Control

Hitlerism continues to be taboo here. A new law for the defence of the state has been promulgated so that stricter measures than ever can be taken against rebellious National Socialists who work against the Schuschnigg regime.

However, the very emphasis which the Government here lays on co-operation with Germany will tend to strengthen National Socialist sentiment if not actually to aid the party itself.

It is already announced that a pro-German professor has been taken into cabinet and pro-Germans may come to dominate many organizations. If these moderate pro-German intellectuals come to the fore rather than the boisterous Austrian National Socialists, the result will still be the same, namely a gradual unification of Austrians and Germans under Adolf Hitler.

Italy has approved the agreement.

Italy's Part in It

There exists at least tentatively a German-Austro-Hungarian - Italian front. For the moment these states are working together and it is a powerful combination.

Hungary is extremely pleased. Budapest has long been working for such an agreement, which will be strengthening to the revisionist movement.

Opposition Perturbed

The Little Entente is disturbed. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania, indeed, has resigned tentatively, in order to force the Roumanian Government to take a more decisive stand for France and Russia as opposed to Germany. Yugoslavia is disturbed by the collaboration between Germany and Italy, while Czechoslovakia is, of course, displeased.

Co-operation Established

Franz von Papen, Germany"s envoy to Austria, has assured the Monitor that this is a peace move, and that all the Austrian neighbor states are feeling relieved and reassured. It is too early to predict development, but one thing seems certain, and that is that Austrian-German co-operation has been established, which will appreciably strengthen Herr Hitler's position.

Germany Sees Accord With Austria as Reply To Locarno Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 13—Austria and Germany have shown the world how a peaceable settlement of the European controversy can be effected, according to authoritative comment here on the week-end agreement.

Great value is attached to the fact that the announcement of the arrangement came as a surprise not only to the outside world but also to Germany. Credit is claimed by the authorities for preventing the newspapers from obtaining cognizance of what was being discussed by the two governments.

"It Can Be Done"

Germany has thus proved, it is claimed, in what is practically official comment, that even the most delicate problem can be solved when those immediately concerned are left alone and are not interfered with by others who may consider that they are "interested."

Candid Talks Held Best

It is urged further that it is much more important that Germany instead of answering the questions put by England and France should have candid talks with her neighbors and come to an understanding with them rather than exchange notes with governments—meaning Britain, whose Locarno questionnaire is still unanswered—which are only indirectly interested in the most important of Germany's problems.

Best Pact Possible

Nn international pact in the world, it is maintained, can replace the German-Austrian agreement just concluded. The Essen National Zeitung, which is in close touch with Gen. Hermann Göring, says in this connection that the Locarno Powers have made no effort to influence the countries eastward of Germany in favor of the Hitler proposals. If the German Reich and the National Socialist Government wait until the Locarno powers decide to work for the pacification of Europe, says the National Zeitung, the risk would be not only that nothng would happen but that opportunties for constructive peace work would be lost. Hence the Führer's new initiative is being made in order to press forward the appeasement of the world. In this case he has not only achieved a valuable understanding with Austria but has removed a major obstacle that troubled relations with Italy.

Newspapers add that the innermost wish of the Germans has been fulfilled by the accomplishment of the agreement without interference and without the intermediary of Geneva.

Canada's Veterans Commissions Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 13—With the intention of meting out greater justice to war veterans the Government last winter made arrangements for a new Pension Commission to deal with controversial pension claims, and also for a Veterans' Assistance Commission, whose duty will be to investigate the extent of unemployment among returned soldiers, and to develop schemes to put men to work, particularly handicapped and disabled veterans.

C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and Health, has announced the personnel of the Pension Commission as Brig. Gen. H. F. McDonald, Ottawa, chairman; Dr. R. J. Kee, C. B. Reilly, both of Ottawa, and C. W. Peck, Vancouver. He also said that the following have been appointed to the Veterans' Assistance Commission: Col. J. G. Rattray, Ottawa, chairman; Brig.-Gen. Alex Ross, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Lieut. Col. H. L. De Martigny, Montreal, and H. M. Sinclair, Dunrobin, Ont., secretary.

Canadians Like to Phone

Canadians make more phone calls than the people of any other nation. In 1935 the average was 213 calls for each person in the Dominion, compared to 192 in the United States.

London Envisages Wider Scope For Germanic Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 13—While the relief is general that Europe's diplomatic heat wave has been abated by the truce just signed in the three-year-old feud between Austria and Germany, diplomatic circles both here and in Europe regard Saturday's dramatic announcement by Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany, and Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, mainly as an episode in a much wider political realignment, of which the end is not yet in sight.

Back to Old States

A careful analysis of the Austro-German rapprochement shows that nothing has been done so far, beyond re-establishing the position as it existed before the feud began. There has been no final reckoning. Even in announcing that Germany recognizes the full political independence of Austria and will not interfere in her internal politics, Herr Hitler merely reiterates what he said last year. On May 21, 1935, he declared, "Germany has neither the intention nor the wish to interfere in internal Austrian affairs or to unite with her."

Duce Holds Balance

In the opinion of a well-informed central European diplomat, Austria has been told by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy to sign the agreement because the Duce thinks he has a strong enough hold on Austria to prevent the present tentative rapprochement with Germany from going so far as to disturb the allies' paramountcy. The observer, who is typical of many, thinks that Premier Mussolini may have miscalculated.

The Duce's plan, according to this theory, is to establish the semblance of a common front between the two dictators in order to compel Britain and France to come to terms with him in the Mediterranean and on the question of recognition of his conquest of Ethiopia.

It is noticed in this connection that there is no direct agreement between Rome and Berlin. The Duce still has his hands free either to lean still further toward Herr Hitler or back toward France and Britain, or even toward Soviet Russia.

Hitler's Advantage

Similarly, Herr Hitler so far is not deeply committed. But it is felt that he has gained a useful tactical advantage in regard for instance to the British Locarno questionnaire in which he was asked to define his intentions toward Austria. If Herr Hitler has seemed to give way to Dr. Schuschnigg on all points, the bearing of the Austro-German agreement on the forthcoming meeting of the Locarno Powers has to be remembered, as well as the fact that the negotiations were speeded up at the last moment at Herr Hitler's special request. It is already taken for granted in British diplomatic circles that the Brussels meeting will have to be postponed indefinitely.

Mussolini Hurried Parley

Premier Mussolini, it appears, was primarily responsible for the Austro-German agreement being signed when it was. As late as last Wednesday the Reichspost, the organ of the Austrian Government, described reports of the impending agreement as "midsummer madness" and added that it was not even intended to start the talks till autumn. Furthermore, there is reliable information that the Austrian Government was actually trying to prevent an immediate agreement up to within a few hours of the publication of Saturday's communiqué.

As to Otto's Hopes

One reason for Chancellor Schuschnigg's reluctance is stated to be that Archduke Otto's restoration once more recedes into the background as a result of the week end's events. While the communiqué put Herr Hitler on record as intending not to interfere in the internal politics of Austria it also stresses the fact that Austria is a Germanic state. Otto essentially stands for resuscitation of the central European empire which was a conglomeration of many races.

This, for the moment, Otto's supporters are feeling downcast, although it is noticed that if the relations between Germany and Italy get cooler instead of warmer, Premier Mussolini could interpret the noninterference clause in the Austro-German agreement as giving him a free hand to sponsor Otto's return, if he thought fit.

Europe Waits

In view of all these considerations, the order of the day in European chancelleries, despite the rather excited tone of the press comment, is—"wait and see." Meanwhile it is generally admitted that the agreement at least involves a temporary improvement in the European situation. Future developments, it is felt, depend mainly on Britain's definition of the issues involved. London's attitude toward the European situation is awaited with much anxiety throughout the Continent.

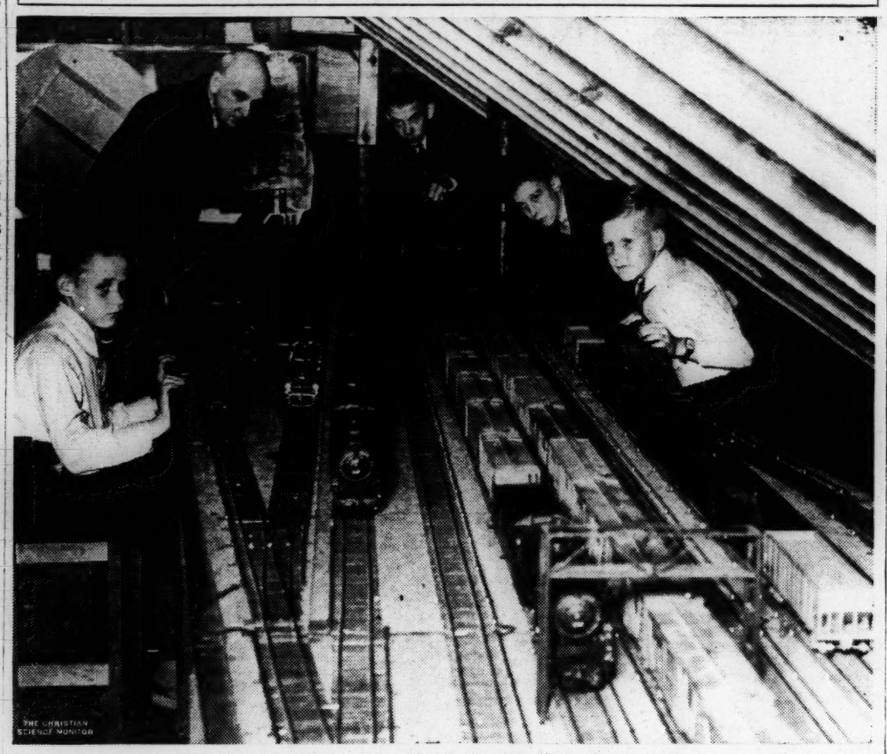
Behind the Austro-German-Italian agreement is seen the fact that both dictators are angling for British support. There is little doubt in London that either would throw over the other for an agreement with the British Government. What does remain in doubt, however, is whether the British Government is prepared to play a major role in reconstruction of the European peace system. There is widespread conviction on the Continent that if she does not the last remnants of democracy are in grave jeopardy.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, who passed on yesterday, was the Englishman who walked out of the Shropshire mines to international fame as a churchman.

The former president of the Federal Council of Churches was born at Wellington, Shropshire, England, on Dec. 18, 1864. He came to America in 1890. His eloquence as a preacher brought him a continually growing fame and, particularly since the advent of radio, his voice became known to millions through his Sunday afternoon sermons. Always he preached peace and tolerance.

Even the Clickety Click Is Authentic



Railway Official Sees "Little Southern" in Operation
Harry G. Taylor of the Western Association of Railway Executives Is Guest of Four Haverly Boys

Roosevelt Gets Three-Way Plan On Flood Control

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Representatives of the United States Flood Control Federation today laid a three-way emergency program before President Roosevelt and said afterward the Chief Executive had promised to visit some of these areas in August.

The group, representing New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and New England states, presented the following program to the President at his Hyde Park home:

1. That he direct the chief of army engineers to use available War Department funds to proceed immediately with borings and other preliminary geological work on emergency projects authorized in the 1936 omnibus $320,000,000 flood law, without waiting for Congress to appropriate the funds next year.

Preliminary Work

Spokesmen for the group said that the President told them this work already had begun and would continue and that much of the preliminary work would be done by CCC and WPA workers.

2. That the President direct the National Resources Board to meet with a committee of the federation before Aug. 1 to determine what emergency projects should be started first and when. The projects would be selected first, the representatives said, in those states having laws permitting such contracts with the Federal Government.

In response to this, the President said he would be glad to have the board co-operate with the federation. He also represented as expressing the hope the Pennsylvania Legislature would pass a pending bill permitting local communities and the State to supplement federal funds for projects there.

Tour by Roosevelt

3. That the President make a personal inspection of the emergency areas represented.

Spokesmen said the Chief Executive promised to visit at least part of the regions concerned sometime next month—the Connecticut River Valley, Pennsylvania, and possibly Ohio.

Thomas R. Hutton, of Bingham-

Three Vital Points In New Agreement

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 13

ACCORDING to the radio announcement by Dr. Joseph Goebbels Saturday on the Austro-German accord, the following three points are settled:

"1. In accordance with the declaration of Reichsführer Hitler, on May 31, 1935, the Reich Government recognizes the full sovereignty of the Federal State of Austria;

"2. Each of the two governments regards the inner political structure of the other country—including the question of Austrian National Socialism—an internal affair of the other country on which it will neither directly nor indirectly exercise influence:

"3. The Austrian Federal Government will maintain its policy in general, especially as regards the German Reich, always in harmony with the basic conception that Austria recognizes itself as a German state."

ton, N. Y., acted as spokesman. The group's petition said:

"Approximate panic would obtain in a number of emergency areas if the fall floods come on in late September and early October and no action had been taken toward flood control."

In some communities, it added, communities would be forced to spend money for temporary protection work which would be unnecessary in event the federal program was carried out early.

Ready for Vacation

The President will leave tonight by special train for Rockland, Me., to board the 56-foot schooner Sewanna. With three of his sons, James, John and Franklin Jr, he will sail up the Maine coast and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotian waters.

With the presidential yacht Potomac and a navy destroyer serving as escort and supply ship for the cruise, postal officials announced they would set up a temporary communication depot at Bar Harbor, Maine, to handle urgent mail from the White House that will require replies from the Sewanna.

Two navy seaplanes and two speed boats will serve as dispatch carriers. Herbert Theurer, postal inspector, will be in charge at Bar Harbor.

Austria Calls Off 10 Cases Against National Socialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 13—A striking tangible result of the new Austro-German friendship agreement is manifest today in the First District Court here when the judges dismissed the case against 10 National Socialists accused of having committed treason against the state by belonging to the S. A. ("Sturm Abteilung") formation. It is believed that many pending cases will be dropped.

It is positively stated in German circles here that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria is to visit Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany soon. The Fatherland Front, it is announced, will hold a series of great rallies all over Austria to give opportunity to the people to express their approval of the new agreement.

A mixed Austro-German committee is being appointed by the two Governments to work out the main details of the new agreement.

Toronto Music Judge Gets Wales' Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Sir Ernest MacMillan, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, has accepted an invitation to adjudicate at the Royal National Eisteddfod, to be held at Machynlleth, Wales, in August, 1937. Sir Ernest has judged at all leading musical festivals in Canada, and served as an Eisteddfod adjudicator at Hamilton and Ottawa several years ago.

A year ago he was knighted for musical services, the first and only person in the British Empire, outside of Great Britain, to receive this honor. The University of British Columbia recently conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D.

More Jobs Than Men; All Jobless Drafted

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 13 (AP)—Bolivia, with more jobs than workers, is engaged in rounding up all men between the ages of 18 and 60 years to put them to work.

There is no lack of opportunities for work, government officials said, and President Toro decreed that all men should find employment.

Officials now are undertaking a survey of all the unemployed, while industrial and commercial enterprises are listing their requirements for men with the police.

U. S. East of Mississippi Is an 'Island'—Canoeist Paddles 7220 Miles to Prove It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Having proved to his satisfaction that the United States east of the Mississippi River is an "island," Hardy Nurmsen, painter and decorator by trade, but a canoeist by avocation, is back in New York City today after a canoe trip that took him 7220 miles through the inland waterways of America.

Mr. Nurmsen left New York on July 4, 1935, paddling alone in his homemade craft—a 15-foot canoe which he christened "Estonia" after the country of his origin. In doing so he started to fulfill an ambition to circumvent the eastern United States in a small boat.

While the canoe was equipped with sails, the navigator used them only occasionally, depending for the most part on his strong arms and a paddle with one broad blade to propel the craft on its way.

His route, starting from the Battery at the foot of Manhattan Island, lay up the Hudson River and through the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes. From there he proceeded to Chicago, using the Illinois Ship Canal to reach the Mississippi River.

After traveling down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Nurmsen turned eastward through the protected waterways of the gulf coast, following them to Florida. He turned north at New Smyrna, Fla., and made his way through the intercoastal waterway to New York Harbor.

During the entire voyage, only three mishaps occurred, he told friends here. Two of these were minor. But the third caused him to swim two miles after being capsized in a storm on Lake Erie. Later he returned and salvaged the canoe, continuing the journey after his effects had been dried.

Miniature Railway System Speeds on 856 Feet of Track

CHICAGO, July 13—"Bring out train No. 17." The chief dispatcher, a youth of 17, perched on a high peach basket, gives the directions. Down the miniature railway line, "Peachy," a lad of 10, operating a control board, obeys. At the same time, "Bob," superintendent of passenger terminal and "Arlo," the general yard master, prepare for a full run of two model trains.

The four boys are celebrating national railroad week, July 13-18, by giving demonstrations in a downtown department store here of regular railroad procedure. They have set up the "Little Southern," a model miniature railway system, built exactly to scale.

Not only boys linger around the railroad exhibit hankering for a train of their own, but gray-haired railway executives smile and nudge each other when they hear the "clickety click, clickety click" of the small trains go humming by, for they recognize the sound as an exact duplication of the big train.

Even Sounds Run True

This is because the model trains and tracks are built so exactly to scale and because their speed is scaled to duplicate 60 miles an hour of the big train, it is explained.

Long lines of tiny tracks—856 feet, to be exact—lead to the turntable and the roundhouse. A black Pullman train speeds past a long freight train with its refrigerator cars, oil tanks, open box cars, all appropriately painted. They swing around past the high coal tipple and move under bridges, pass the watchman's shanty, and pull through the little, white-painted stockyards, as the boys stage their demonstration.

But the exhibit itself, with all of its skill and interest, is only a "curtain raiser," compared with a visit to the attic home of the little railroad system in the Haverly home in Bellwood, Ill., a suburb west of Chicago.

Up under the sloping rough-hewn roof of the little bungalow, the father, Mr. W. W. Haverly, and his big son "Bill" operate the little railroad, week in and week out. They spent six years in building the tiny system with the help of friends and now are hosts to many neighbors, railroad officials and clerks who drive miles to see the little trains scooting around the tracks. Visitors then climb down to the basement workshop where six black locomotives, 35 passenger cars, and 140 freight cars have been chiseled and whitled, finished and painted through many a winter evening.

Appraised at $8000

The Haverlys know that it is an expensive hobby and that it costs around $25 a month to keep adding to the system, and that the whole "Little Southern" has been appraised at more than $8000, but still, if it keeps boys out of mischief and happy, constructive play perhaps is not so expensive after all, they figure.

The basement workshop at once impresses the visitor because of its tiny tools. For, making small trains to run on little brass tracks, where the rails are only one and one-fourth inches apart, means little drills, tiny dies, nails which are really ribbon pins, and hammers weighing only a few ounces.

Often Improve on Tools

Although professional die-makers and other experts have given a hand in helping to make the "Little Southern" as nearly a perfect model system as possible, "Bill" Haverly has often improved on the various devices and experimented until they operate like clock work, the crew attests.

"There are many problems connected with constructing tiny trains," Bill Haverly explains as he holds up a tiny unfinished Pullman car. "We make them seventeen sixty-fourth of an inch to a foot and everything must be exactly like the original." He showed the parts of the Pullman car, its water tank as large as his little finger, the storage battery, triple valve, dynamo, brake cylinder and air compresser, all scaled to size.

"Painting model trains has more difficulties than you would suppose," Bill explained while the rest of the train "crew" stood around listening.

How Mrs. Haverly Helped

"Even when the real trains have a glossy finish, we have to give our cars a dull finish—otherwise it exaggerates their size. And it takes a long time to get just the right shade of red for those little cabooses."

Building the little railroad system meant many a drive out to some near-by railroad to get some ideas of just how the real article looked. Mrs. Haverly knows perhaps more than any one else what it means to live in a "model maker" family

She recalls those long Sunday afternoon drives when the scenery was supposed to have been the joy of the trip. Invariably, however, the car ended up in some freight yard or under the shadow of a coal tipple where the "boys" could take a few measurements or size up the situation in a real railroad system.

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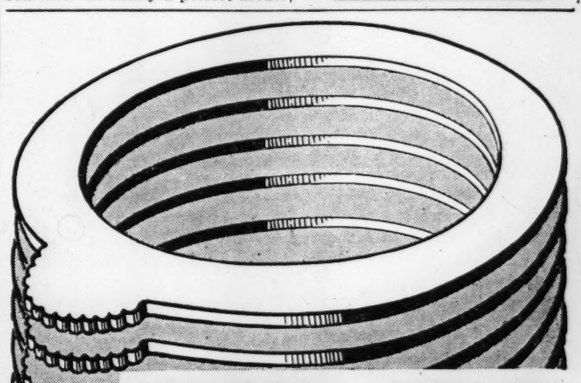
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A. F. of L. May Split on Vote Of Suspension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Sharp resistance to the immediate suspension of trade unions enrolling a third of the membership of the American Federation of Labor will be made by a minority within the federation's executive council, it became evident today as the council resumed its sessions here on the industrial union dispute.

Objectors hold that while the council has issued a general complaint, it has not yet brought any charges against the group of unions led by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

Spokesmen for the minority insist that to suspend this week without the filing of charges would be acting without giving the insurgent unions a trial.

Meantime the majority appears to be standing pat for quick suspension. Advocates of discipline are admittedly in numercial control.

Convention Will Supreme

As their viewpoint was informally expressed today, no man or group has the right to push views contrary to the policy taken by a national convention to the extent of breaking up the labor movement.

Debate on the issue has to date been more or less desultory, as the council has been marking time until the hours set for the last of the unions to appear have passed. As usual, the two unions invited for today declined. Tomorrow brings the finish of this program and thrusts the council face to face with its problem. No decision is looked for before Wednesday if then.

May Relieve Council

In the hope of preventing an immediate split, the minority is considering taking the question off the council's hands by having William Green, president, prepare a report for the coming A. F. of L. convention in November. Authorization of a committee to confer again with the Lewis unions comprising the committee for industrial organization, and to report back to the executive council at its next meeting in September is also outlined as a possibility, as are other means of deferring a forthwith suspension.

Both sides in the council contain very influential elements. The majority, however, a this time largely outnumbers the minority. Sentiment for delay is making itself more vigorously felt than at the opening of the council's sessions last week. Advocates of action still assert they have not retreated.

Contrary to popular conception, the proposed new steel union does not purpose to become one big union covering every employee of the steel companies. Its sponsors concede that it "does not go as far as that." The steel business has become so vast as to embrace many kinds of business besides steel making. The new union will be limited to workers engaged in the production of steel.

Other features of the labor steel program projected by John L. Lewis and his associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization, whose formation has nearly brought on a break in organized labor, include:

Lewis Goal for Steel

1. Closed Shop—Every worker must belong to the union.
2. Wages and Working Conditions—To be settled for the industry by negotiations of a joint board representing all employers and all employees concerned.
3. Contracts—Agreements reached to continue for one, two or more years as mutually determined.
4. Skilled craftsmen—No distinction made for them within the union. Each member of the union, from highest to lowest paid, belongs on the same basis.
5. Wage schedule—Rates of pay for each class of labor to be worked out in joint negotiations, the union presenting its scale of wages for each type of work.

Like Miners' Union

The structure of the proposed steel union resembles that of the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis, who also captains the drive for industrial unionism in steel. Outlining the structure of the steel union, a spokesman for Mr. Lewis' committee on industrial organization said:

"When we get our organization far enough along to justify it, the steel workers' union will send a request to the employers to meet in joint conference on wages and working conditions. If the employers agree, each side will select its representatives, and they will confer in the endeavor to reach an agreement on the issues involved. The steel industry as a whole will be invited to the conference.

"Presidents, general managers and other officials of the steel companies, in their own group meetings, will decide in advance on their policy and select their negotiating committee. The steel workers will do the same thing. Each side will determine its own policy for the negotiations.

Just a Little Trading

"Such conferences always result in compromise agreements. The working people go in to make the best bargain they can. They have their labor to sell. They try to get the best price for it. The other fellow seeks to get it for the least price.

"These wage conferences always last for weeks and weeks. They are very peculiar and very interesting. Neither side gets all it wants. Each gives a little until they come together. That's what we mean by collective bargaining by representatives of our own choosing.

"For such negotiations there must be a strong central labor organization, and labor would prefer for the employers also to be strongly organized. We should like to see the organization on each side 100 per cent. Then labor can know where to go, is forceful enough to preserve contracts, enforce discipline and prevent wildcat strikes."

Honored



By a Staff Artist

Susan B. Anthony
A New Stamp Will Commemorate Her Work for Women's Suffrage

Stamp to Honor Susan B. Anthony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—A commemorative postage stamp honoring Susan B. Anthony, pioneer leader in the woman's suffrage and equal rights movements, has been authorized by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

This stamp will be issued on Aug. 26, 1936, which is the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for suffrage for women of the nation.

The Post Office Department said issuance of the stamp was authorized "in recognition of women's share in the development of this country and their social and economic responsibilities in our national life."

The new stamp, of the three-cent denomination, will bear as the central motif of its design a portrait of Miss Anthony. The place of first-day sale will be announced at a later date.

Rail Pensions Are Being Paid Despite Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Inaugurating a new social experiment in the United States, the Treasury today mailed the first direct old-age pension checks ever sent out by the Federal Government to other than its own employees.

Eighteen checks went out in the first batch to be paid under provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act. Direct pension payments under the social security program will not be started until next year. Old-age relief payments have been made for some months under that act, but they are in the form of grants-in-aid to the states and are distributed according to individual need.

The railroad retirement pensions are based on the conception of the right of a worker to such a return after years of service, regardless of his needs. The first 18 checks range in amount from $13.55 to $91.04. Each represents a monthly payment to be continued for life.

Higher Than Old-Age Sums

The average size of such pensions under the railroad act will be considerably higher than those under the general old-age pension provisions of the Social Security Act which are not expected to exceed $30. The Federal Government's contribution to an individual is not to exceed $15. The State must match the federal contribution. In other words, the State would have to bear the entire cost of anything over $30.

Today's action of the Treasury is in open defiance of a recent decision by the District of Columbia Supreme Court invalidating the tax provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act which were intended to provide the funds for payment of the pensions. The announcement regarding the payments stated also that the decision of the local court would probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

But Payment Goes On

In the meantime, however, payments are to be made. The District of Columbia court refused to hold the act itself unconstitutional, but followed the doctrine, established by the Supreme Court in outlawing AAA, that Congress cannot tax a special group for the specific purpose of benefiting another special group.

The original Railroad Retirement Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It was succeeded by the act under which the Government is now acting which was drafted to avoid the court's objection to the compulsory feature of the original.

Under the present act the tax is shared by employer and workers. Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, estimates that 4000 workers are immediately eligible for annuities. About 20,000 more have made application. Annuities are payable to railroaders who (1) retire at the age of 65, (2) have had 30 years' service and are 50 years of age, (3) have had 30 years' service and are retired because of incapacity.

According to Mr. Latimer, the payments "have great historical significance not only to railroad workers but to workers of all sorts in America, because they forecast what is in store for 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 American working men and women for whom somewhat similar annuities begin to accrue on Jan. 1, 1937, under the Social Security Act."

Townsend Leaders At Cleveland For National Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13 (AP)—Some twoscore Townsend lieutenants arrived here today for the old-age pension movement's five-day national convention and received the formal assurances of presidential candidate William Lemke that he would address the final session Sunday.

Representative Lemke, who heads the Union Party ticket, said in wiring his acceptance of an invitation: "I wish your convention every success and know it will make history and do much to end unemployment and abject poverty in America."

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, founder of the National Union for Social Justice, has endorsed Representative Lemke. Dr. Francis R. Townsend, founder of the movement bearing his name, mentioned a possible coalition with the Union Party last week in Denver, saying "If they will join our pension plan, we will go along together."

Another convention speaker is the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smth of Louisiana, a principal leader of the forces of the late Senator Huey Long. The Rev. Mr. Smith will discuss the congressional investigation of the Townsend movement, probably on Wednesday, the opening day, when Dr. Townsend's general message to the expected 15,000 delegates is scheduled.

A Man in the News

Dr. Hornaday Has Aided Wild Life for 70 Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

William T. Hornaday, who has put in upward of 70 years working for the conservation of wild life in the United States and many other countries, is sitting at home at the Anchorage, in Stamford, Conn., these days, hoping to see the conservationists really catch up with the nature-killers and still have an active hand as director of campaign activities of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund.

When he observed his eighty-first anniversary he gave himself a birthday present, which was a new edition of Plain Truth which is a four-page publication telling the plain truth about game conservation and which appears as a voluntary contribution to the work of conservation whenever Dr. Hornaday thinks an issue can be useful.

Started Study Early

William Hornaday was born amid the woods, clear stream, blue-grass and gravel-country of Indiana. When he was a boy he lived in Indianapolis, and he got the idea that it was the nearest thing on this earth to living in the garden of Eden, and nothing ever happened to make him change his mind. The first 10 years of his life he spent in acquiring a code of sports ethics, exploring the best collecting grounds for nature study, developing strength, endurance and a reasonable amount of common sense.

He was fascinated by the beautiful birds and guadrupeds that he found in his roamings, and though he lived in neighborhoods where farmers used to hunt regularly with guns he early soured of killing game himself. It occurred to him that "outwitting little birds and animals at their work and play, to assassinate them, was just no sport at all." He didn't need any game for food, nor his family, so why kill it? This idea became a working philosophy, as well as the thought that, against a boy and a gun, an animal has just no chance at all.

Early Education

When he was 17 it became clear that he must learn to earn his own way. It struck him that knowledge is power, and that he must go to college first. He had a year at Oskaloosa College, and then he went to Iowa State because he knew that there was a fine museum of natural history, and he meant to make museum-making his business. In the college library he found the wonder book of the world, which was Audubon's "Birds of North America." In his zeal to become a practicing museum man he assured the authorities that he could mount a white pelican beautifully. He had quite a time of it in private, as his experience was not what the museum officials would have cared to trust, but he managed somehow and was soon custodian of the museum, at 9 cents an hour—which seemed to him about the finest thing that could possibly happen to a young man.

H studied taxidermy and osteology and soon had a chance to work at Ward's Museum at Rochester, where Prof. Henry Ward was, he believed, the king of all museum builders. In 1927 the establishment ceased, to Dr. Hornaday's regret.

Aided New York Zoo

Working hard, as opportunity came to him, he found himself in 1896 in New York, convinced that it was The Wonder City of the World. He became associated with the development of the New York Zoological Park. It was his task to prepare plans for its arrangement, to buy animals and find out how to keep them alive and happy in their new surroundings; to get together a working force and train it, to keep peace between museum and city officials and public, to feed the press and, above all, to make all the dangerous places in a zoological garden foolproof.

When it seemed that the undertaking—even under the enthusiasm of such men as Madison Grant and Henry Fairfield Osborn—could not become the actuality these men had hoped for, along came John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Mrs. Anna M. Harkness, and gave a million dollars apiece so that all the plans could be carried out.

Long Struggle Recorded

He found out as the years passed that if you go aggressively into the defense of wild beasts and birds against those who would exploit and destroy, you must be prepared to fight. The year 1899 was to see the end of a century of wasteful slaughter of the world's best wild life and the beginning of a definite crusade to preserve what was left, and what could be developed anew.

In 1902 Dr. Hornaday helped Congress to buy from Mrs. Conrad at Kalispell 37 bison, which, in 1911, were turned into a nucleus herd to save the bison from extinction. In 1911, the New York State Legislature began a sweeping campaign to stop the sale of native wild geese, and to establish game breeding on private estates, and the Bayne law was enacted.

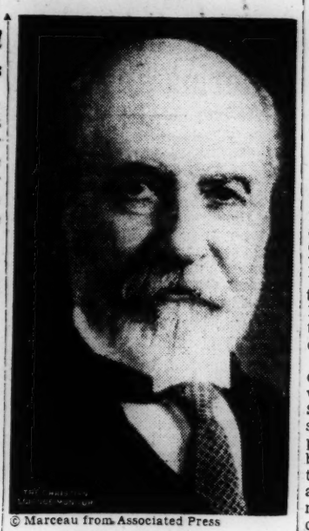
In 1912 the same kind of law was passed in Massachusetts and California as well.

In 1931 it was discovered that Alaska fur seals had declined from 3,500,000 to fewer than 200,000, due to the activities of sea-going poachers. A bill was introduced in Congress to put an end to wanton killing; to establish a closed season of five years; to enlist England, Canada, Japan and Russia in a joint treaty of conservation. The campaign has seen the number of seals increase to more than 900,000, with a value of a billion dollars, and some kind of assurance that laws can be enforced which will protect not only a great industry, but the seals themselves.

In 1926 Dr. Hornaday retired—as much as any man can who began to love all wild life before he was in his teens. Nominally he lives the life of a retired "museum-ologist," at the Anchorage. But if time hangs heavy on his hands, he can always get out an issue of Plain Truth.

Rapids Lose to Lake

The notorious Helldiver rapids of the Colorado River, long an obstacle to boatmen, have disappeared. They are submerged in Lake Mead, formed by Boulder Dam.



© Marceau from Associated Press
William T. Hornaday
Conservationist

Sweepstakes Barred In Saskatchewan For Hospitalization Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A resolution favoring provincial sweepstakes to pay for hospitalization in the province was defeated by delegates attending the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities here recently. Speakers claimed it was an "unscientific, slipshod method of obtaining funds."

Delegates also opposed extension of the municipal voting franchise to all over 21 years of age, irrespective of property qualification. The extension was urged by members of the Regina Labor Council.

The provincial government was informed by the delegates that after July 1 urban municipalities would refuse to administer relief to transient unemployed, claiming it was a responsibility of either the provincial or federal government.

Relief recipients should be barred from holding office as councillors in urban municipalities of the province, it was decided. The Government will be advised that the organization is in favor of legislation now on the statute books barring relief recipients from holding these posts.

Saskatchewan Plans Crop Damage Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A preliminary report has been completed by a committee of the provincial government on the possibility of insuring Saskatchewan grain fields against damage.

An indemnity of at least $4 an acre for total loss is essential to any successful plan of crop insurance, the report declared. The report further states a specified number of municipalities would have to accept the plan before it came into operation; the indemnity per acre should be as uniform as possible; zoning is essential to establish rates, and indemnities could not be assigned, garnisheed or claimed by creditors.

Further study is necessary, the committee declared.

Southern Hosiery Mills Back to 40-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 13—The Hanes Hosiery Company, where a strike has been in progress for a week, announced it will return to the 40-hour week today, with a compromise in the wage rate.

After J. G. Hanes, president of the mill, read the announcement to employees assembled, 40 additional employees walked out and joined the strike.

Under the compromise, employees now working 50 hours a week will work 20 per cent fewer hours with 10 per cent less pay.

Canada's Memorial Service Attended by U. S. Consul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ontario—The United States-Canada century of peace was seen as an example to the world by Adam Beaumont, United States Consul, who drew attention to the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes flying side by side, symbols of all that was honest, clean and just, at the memorial service held at Stoney Creek Battlefield by representatives of the two countries for the fallen of both nations in the War of 1812. He suggested that the time might come when the two flags might fly together on all great occasions.

Real Estate Boom in Hawaii

Wealthy visitors to Hawaii in the last year bought more than $1,000,000 worth of island real estate.

Shift in Stream Of Damp Air Held Cause of Drought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—The drought in many widwestern states may have come as an unforeseen event to some, but not to Dr. Selby Maxwell of this city, who predicted this behavior of the weather in an interview last March. He says it was easy to forecast it from his study of the librations of the moon, which astronomers predict with mathematical accuracy.

In his office here he unrolled a chart made last winter, showing weather prospects in the United States for a year. The present dry spell is mapped there, and also the prospects for relief. Dr. Maxwell bases his forecast on calculations of the swing of the moon on its axis, as published in the Navy Department's book, "Ephemeris for Physical Observations of the Moon."

Aerial Gulf Stream

Droughts, according to Dr. Maxwell's theory, are caused "by water being somewhere else." This sounds obvious, but the statement is based of extensive studies which natural scientists have made of aerial moisture streams, and which he has applied to weather. The Midwest, he says, gets its rainfall from the "Gulf Stream of the air." This is a stream of moisture in the atmosphere which follows the general direction of the oceanic Gulf Stream, but which is deflected at intervals to the region west of the Mississippi. When the winds drive it inland, this section has rainfall. When the winds are absent, the "stream" drops its humid burden either on the seacoast or in the ocean, and then the country complains of drought.

Calculations based on astronomy showed Dr. Maxwell last fall that the moisture which should have been falling in the Middle West was about to precipitate on the Atlantic seaboard, so he got into his automobile, drove to Rhode Island, and arrived there just in time to act as a reception committee for what he described as "the worst gale in a generation."

Sees Ocean of Dust

After seeing the coast get its dousing, he predicted excessive dryness for the Southwest, and in April went to see a dust storm that he had announced. The Oklahoma panhandle he found to be "a great big brown ocean."

Generally speaking, for the last four years the aerial stream has spent too much time off the Atlantic sea coast from Norfolk to Bermuda, at the expense of the rest of the country, due to lack of winds to deflect it inland. But there is nothing unusual in this behavior, says Dr. Maxwell, for he has made a graph of the variations in rainfall in response to certain lunar variations over a period of many years, and he finds that droughts come in cycles, with different degrees of intensity and scope.

Planets Share Energy

Droughts come when the energy necessary to make rainfall is deficient, he says. There is a certain amount of energy shared by the earth and moon systems, as he explains it. The energy is constant, but the amount available on the earth at a given time may be reduced because when the moon librates it uses some of it.

Libration is defined as "a slow apparent axial swinging of the visible half of the moon's surface, causing parts near the limb or edge to be alternately visible or invisible." This motion reduces the force of rain storms and the swing of the aerial gulf stream. It is by utilizing the predictable librations of the moon that Dr. Maxwell is able to forecast weather over long periods.

Mrs. Owen Is Bride Of Danish Officer; Roosevelts Attend

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—While President Roosevelt beamed his approval, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark, was married July 11 to Capt. Boerge Rohde, a gentleman-in-waiting to Denmark's King Christian.

Between 70 and 80 guests were present in James' Chapel, the Roosevelts' family church, when the Rev. Samuel Shoemaker, pastor of Calvary Episcopal Church in New York, read the brief service.

Captain Rohde clasped the hand of his bride, who is the daughter of William Jennings Bryan and the United States' first woman envoy, and kissed her at the end of the ceremony.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in flowered blue chiffon and a big hat, greeted the guests at the door and told them "sit where you please."

Later she and the President were hosts at the wedding supper at the Val Kill Cottage on the Roosevelts' Hyde Park estate.

The bells pealed in the steeple of the little ivy-covered stone church when Captain Rohde and his bride left the church. The sun glinted on the Danish life-guard's dress uniform of sky-blue and scarlet. He held his plumed hat in his hand.

His bride, who will continue her career in the diplomatic service under the name of Ruth Bryan Owen, smiled radiantly at a crowd of Hyde Park residents. She was married in a blue chiffon afternoon gown that matched the blue in the Captain's uniform. She wore a big blue hat and carried a bouquet of small roses and garden flowers.

Among the guests were Otto Walsted, Minister from Denmark to the United States; Lady Redding, widow of the former British Ambassador; Lawrence A. Steinhardt, United States Minister to Sweden; and Mrs. Caroline O'Day, congresswoman from New York.

The traditional episcopal service, with two rings, was used, and the ceremony lasted but 20 minutes. Danish music was played before the arrival of the bride. The only attendants were Fannie Hurst, the novelist, and Mrs. Owen's son-in-law, Robert Lehman, a cousin of Gov. Herbert Lehman.



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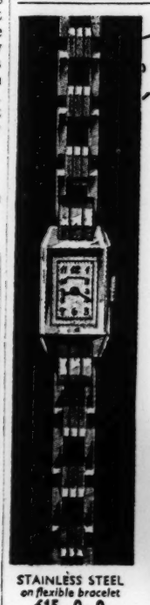
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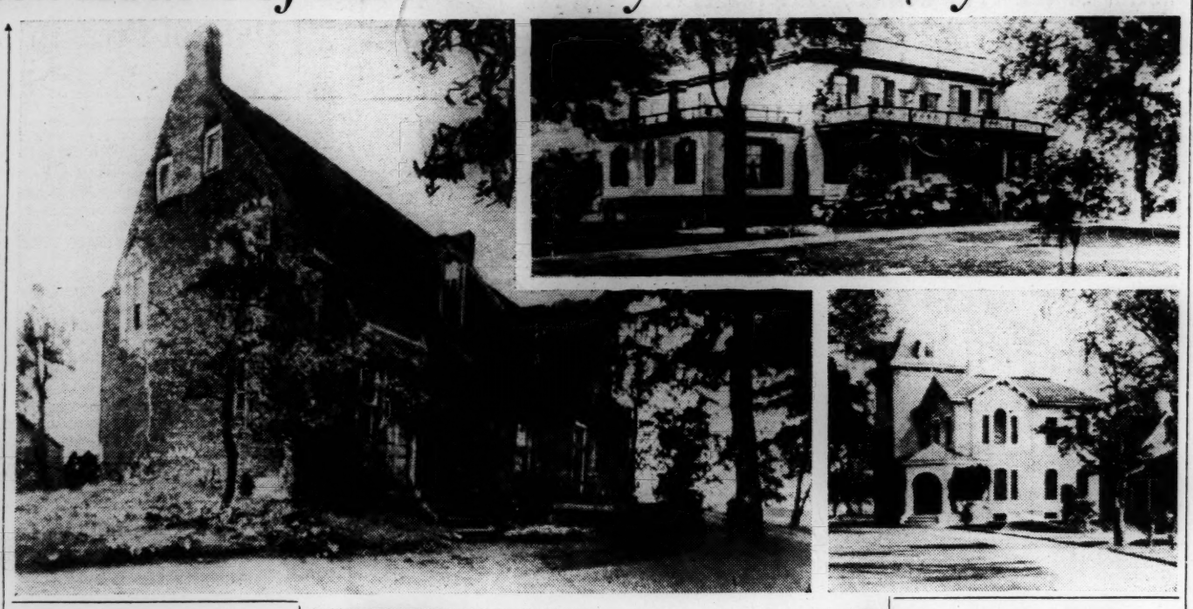
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Historic Dutch Houses of Hudson Valley Attract Many Tourists

Some are constructed of brick brought over from Holland. Roosevelt name is connected with a mansion in town of Kinderhook.



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATHAM, N. Y. — The early Dutch houses of the Hudson River Valley, some of which are made of bricks brought over from Holland in the 1600's and paid for in beaver skins, are attracting tourists here in increasing numbers since the Sesqui-Historical Pageant of Hudson in July.

One of the outstanding places of interest is the former home of President Van Buren, where Washington Irving also lived as tutor, later writing parts of "Knickerbocker's History" and "Legends of Sleepy Hollow" there.

This house is in the village of Kinderhook, settled about 1640. Among other quaint Dutch houses still standing in its old streets is that of Helen Van Alen, better known as Irving's character, "Katrina Van Tassel."

Deep Wide Fireplace

Its high sloping roof defines a building of one story in front, while the ends of the house show windows at three stories — a style that has been unmolested by the modernizing methods that have changed so many houses of its period. The interior has interesting beams and the deep, wide fireplace, as well as the large arm chair mentioned in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

In addition to the early Dutch dwellings, there are three buildings in Claverack which are attracting history students and travelers. These are the Robert Fulton House, a large structure with a gambrel roof, having rare collections of antique furniture and china and portraits in oil of Robert Fulton Ludlow, a great-nephew of Robert Fulton; the General Webb house of the Revolutionary period, and the Old Court, once the court house of Columbia County, where Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr tried cases.

Kinderhook is visited, too, for the famous David Van Schaack Centennial Mansion which is the maternal ancestral home of Theodore Roosevelt and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. At this mansion General Burgoyne and his American escort, General Philips, were entertained while a large number of English troops were quartered on the outskirts of the Village of Kinderhook on Oct. 22, 1777.

Rebuilt in 1664

Probably the oldest house in Columbia County is the Staats House near Stockport Station, a short distance north of Hudson. Its massive walls are three feet thick, rebuilt in 1664 after Indians had burned the first structure.

It is not far from here, near the mouth of the Stockport Creek, that Hendrik Hudson, leaving the Half Moon, greeted a squaw with numerous children, calling out "Kinderhoeck."

Other pre-Revolutionary landmarks in Claverack are the Van Rensselaer mansion, Livingston Manor, Peter Mesick and Van Wyck houses, and the Dutch Church where Dominie Gebhard preached.



Linked With History and Literature

The Van Alen House (Upper Left) Shares in Washington Irving's Stories. Upper Right—The Peter Van Schaack House. Center Right—Home of Judge Wilcoxson. Lower—Imbhat House, Built in 1776

American Tourists Hear Call Of New Highway Into Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 13—The departure of President Cardenas and the Governors of 22 Mexican states to "see for themselves" the wonders of the new 770-mile Laredo (Texas)-Mexico City highway, dedicated July 1 as "a step forward in the friendly United States-Mexico relations," focuses continued attention on the $17,000,000 road.

Previously Vice-President Garner of the United States and a party of invited guests had traveled the road southward. At the dedication ceremony it was pointed out that its completion represented the first Latin-American link of the long-proposed North, Latin and South American Highway.

Great Engineering Feat

Considered one of the world's greatest engineering feats, winding from the low river country high across the mesa lands to cross in the Sierra Madres at a 5000-foot altitude, this highway, in the opinion of both Americans and Mexicans, should become a much-traveled road even as early as this summer.

The Tourist Department of Mexico anticipates this summer an influx into Mexico over the road of thousands of American tourists who often have expressed a desire to visit Mexico.

It has been estimated that some 6000 Americans will cross the border during July alone.

Except for a short stretch—reported to be about 66 miles—the road is paved and "well worth the risk of trying." The only necessities for crossing the border are some means of identification and a dollar bill for bonding the car. No passports are necessary.

Someone Speaks English

Those who have already been "down and back" assert that travelers who have driven across the United States need not feel dubious on approaching Mexico as a foreign country. They report that even in out-of-the-way places someone speaks English.

For those who do not have cars, the Mexican Government has invested in a sleeper-bus service, which, when inaugurated, will make the trip in about 22 hours.

Those who travel at their leisure, however, will find each village unique, and a scenery that will "challenge all your photographic instincts." If time is limited, the trip may be made in two days, but those who have gone before advise, "Daily three to four days or even a week if you really want to see Mexico." A tourist writes from Mexico City:

"One hundred and forty-five miles from the border is the industrial capital of Mexico, Monterrey, with its bustling streets and modern business establishments. Every place you go English will be spoken and shopping is a pleasure.

"Next we come to Ciudad Victoria, capital of the fertile agricultural State of Tamaulipas. Both this and Villa Juarez are typical Mexican cities with the old and the new curiously intermingled.

"Travelers are advised to plan their trips to reach either Ciudad Valles or Tamazunchale by nightfall. In both places tourist camps are being built.

Stupendous Feat

"The road between Tamazunchale and Jacala, 66 miles away, is a stupendous feat of engineering, having been literally carved out of a mountain side. This portion is not paved as it will be under observation for another year owing to the fact that the ground is still shifting. However, it has been covered with tightly-packed gravel and the going is easy. Leaving the tropical land, we climb to a height of nearly 5000 feet, with waterfalls and precipices on all sides.

"The remainder of the trip to the nation's capital is dotted with Indian villages that pursue their life untouched by Mexico's rapid industrialization."

Ontario Milk Producers Seek Exact Cost of Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Recognizing the place of laws of supply and demand as price making factors in all markets, milk producers of Ontario have realized that cost of production must eventually be met with price, but representatives of the milk producers have little reliable data on which to base their arguments. So the milk producers' associations of Ontario, federal and provincial departments of agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College have launched a study to learn the exact cost of production of milk.

Simple cost account record books will be distributed to about 2000 milk producers, representing all phases of the milk industry, according to the plans, and they will be asked to keep a record for a year, starting July 1. Supervisors will be provided by the federal and provincial agencies, and a representative will call on farmers using the book as often as possible to assist. Analysis of the records will be made by the economics branch, Ottawa.

Ontario Apprenticeships Include Hairdressers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Following the amendment to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act at the last session of the Legislature to include garage mechanics and barbers, an Order-in-Council was recently passed which put the apprentice system into the barbering and hairdressing trades, said the Hon. David Croll, Minister of Labor for Ontario.

Some 25,000 barbers and hairdressers in the province came within the benefit of the act, and it was predicted that nearly 1000 young men and women would be apprenticed to the industry within the next year. It is the first time in the history of the act that women workers have come within its provisions. The next move will be the registration of approximately 6000 barber-shops and hairdressing parlors in Ontario by the Apprenticeship Branch of the Department of Labor.

British Columbia Floods Slow Work on New Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Despite great floods on the Fraser River which damaged caissons and other preparatory work, the huge new bridge to carry the main highway from the United States into British Columbia at New Westminster will be finished on schedule in the autumn of 1937, according to an official announcement by the provincial public works department here.

The Dominion Bridge Company, contractors for the $4,000,000 span across the Fraser, intend to work three shifts from now on to make up for time lost during recent floods. Caissons sunk on the bridge site listed under the pressure of the high water but will be righted without serious difficulty, the public works department said.

Princeton Plans Union to Defend Christian Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 13 — Princeton, the first college on this continent to receive a charter guaranteeing religious freedom, will next fall form a university alliance of all students interested in maintaining loyalty to the principles of the university's Christian heritage, it was announced by Dr. Robert R. Wicks, dean of the chapel, today.

The new group is to be an association of individuals from various Christian bodies organized for mutual effort in understanding the relation of the Christian heritage to the forces and movements of the secular world. Members of the alliance will be free to carry out their obligations with their own religious bodies as they are represented on the campus.

Council Is Named

The Alliance will be under the guidance of a council consisting of Dean Wicks, Laurence Fenniger, assistant to the dean of the chapel and director of the Student-Faculty Association; the Rev. Wilhelmus B. Bryan, Jr., of the Westminster Foundation; the Rev. John Crocker, of the Proctor Foundation, and the Rev. Quitman F. Beckley, of the Newman Group.

The groups co-operating in the new movement, Dean Wicks said, include the chapel congregation, the Westmnster Society, the St. Paul Society, the Newman Group and the League of Evangelical Students. The council will only take action in cases that will be of mutual concern to all parties to the association.

Aims Are Explained

"The increasing need of intelligent concern for our Christian heritage in a world where it is threatened by many organized forces," Dean Wicks said, "calls for some definite fellowship in which this heritage can be cultivated and strengthened during the four critical years of college when students are separated from their home traditions."

Princeton's charter, granted in 1748, guarantees that "those of every religious denomination may have free and equal advantages of education in said college." Religious discrimination is forbidden in this charter, which states that the purpose of the college is "the education of youth in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences."

Princeton now requires chapel attendance of only freshmen and sophomores, and this at any service of their own free choice and only half the Sundays of the college year.

British Columbia Teaches Unemployed Prospecting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Young unemployed men, trained in prospecting by the Government in camps last summer, will be sent out this year into the hills to look for minerals. The Government will grubstake 125 men who were taught prospecting by engineers and experienced prospectors.

Meanwhile, it is going to train 300 more promising youths in two placer gold camps during the present season. They will be given an intensive course lasting six weeks, provided with free board and paid 75 cents a day during the training period. After that they will be able to secure a grubstake and go into the hills on their own.

The project is designed not only to provide employment for young men but to open up new mineral areas. The Government, with the co-operation of the Federal Mines Department, will build a large number of mining roads and trails in British Columbia this year to develop minerals in promising districts.

New Rules on Civil Service Are Declared Step Forward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Restrictions just placed by President Roosevelt on the old practice of "blanketing in" politically-appointed government employees are being hailed by civil service reformers as a step forward in the right direction.

While not closing the door entirely on the presidential custom of extending the classified service to large numbers of employees, the Civil Service Commission on Saturday, at the direction of President Roosevelt, issued a new set of rules designed to bar incompetents from the permanent civil service.

What the Rules Provide

1. A government employee without civil service status must hereafter take noncompetitive tests to qualify for civil service rating.

2. He must have been appointed at least 60 days prior to the effective date of the change in the position from noncivil service to civil service.

3. He must be unqualifiedly recommended to the Civil Service Commission by the head of the establishment in which he is employed.

4. He must be a citizen of the United States and not disqualified because of conduct or physical or mental unfitness for the position or for any other reason.

An Old American Custom

While the "blanketing in" practice has long been viewed as an out-and-out abuse by civil service reformers, often it has proved to be the only practical way of extending the merit system in the face of insistent demands for patronage. History shows that the civil service has been built up largely by presidential orders putting political appointees in the classified service.

President Roosevelt's decision to require such employees to show a certain fitness for their jobs is considered especially significant at the present time because of the horde of emergency New Deal employees now awaiting permanent status.

The Civil Service Commission, explaining the effect of the new order, said:

The Commission Explains

"Under the rule which has heretofore existed an excepted employee could receive a competitive status, although appointed only a few days before the change in his position. The new rule was approved with the belief that some substantial length of experience should be a necessary prerequisite to the procedure which gave the employee a competitive status.

"It is pointed out that in the past no recommendation to the Civil Service Commission by the head of a department or establishment in which the employee worked was required by the rules. The change will make an unqualified recommendation necessary.

"Previously, no test of qualifications or fitness was required. Whether the excepted employee would meet noncompetitively even the minimum qualifications required for the position could not be made a condition of his receiving a competitive civil service status. Under the new rule, the incumbent will be compelled to pass such appropriate non-competitive tests of fitness as the commission may order."

Pensions for Blind Planned in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The prophecy that within the next year or two unemployable blind, over the age of 40 years, will be in receipt of regular checks of sufficient value to take care of their material needs was made by Capt. E. A. Baker, managing director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, at the recent annual meeting here of that organization. While the Government is in favor of the idea, expense is a barrier at the moment, but he said that now that the fundamental has been endorsed by the Government itself, it is fair to assume that pensions for the blind will be an actuality within a short time.

If the unemployable blind had their material needs taken care of by pensions, Captain Baker explained that the institute would be able to extend its activities in providing these and other blind persons with books, radios, typewriters, games, tools, working materials and similar things. He does not believe that the institute can ever function to full capacity and render maximum service to the blind who can help themselves until the pension question is settled.

Saskatchewan Plans Public Works Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Federal Government officials have agreed to advance about $1,100,000 to the Saskatchewan Government for a works program this summer. Part of the money will be a direct gift, part a loan.

About $700,000 will be used for highway maintenance and construction, the rest between relocating settlers who got poor land in northern Saskatchewan and for various drainage projects.

Alberta Rumrunning Bothers Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Sask. — Rum-running from Alberta to Saskatchewan has developed into an important problem in northern Saskatchewan. Liquor is being taken from Alberta into this northern mining camp. In Canada it is illegal to transport liquor purchased in one province into another province.

Co-operation of the Alberta government and establishment of a patrol by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is being sought by provincial authorities.

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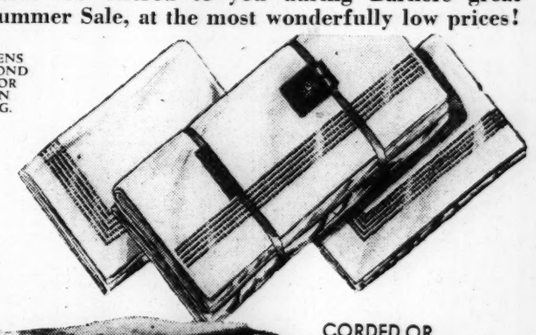
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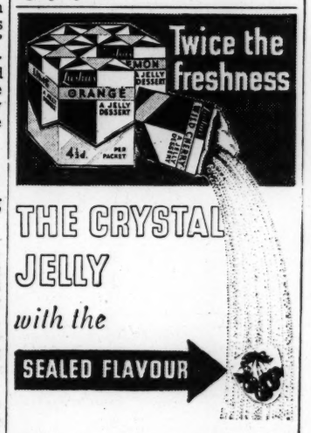
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Reduction in Tariff Barrier Needed to Bring Prosperity To Farmers, Economist Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, MASS., July 13—Substantial and widespread reduction of tariff barriers is essential if the American farmer's foreign market is to be restored, Dr. Claire Wilcox, economics professor at Swarthmore College, declared today in a Summer Institute for Social Progress lecture at Wellesley College.

Although both Republicans and Democrats promise the farmer a continuation of benefit payments, he said, neither platform frankly faces the necessity of expanding his domestic and foreign markets.

Price Increase Sought

"The farmer suffered from high industrial prices," said Dr. Wilcox, "but instead of attempting to lower these prices so that the farmer could buy industrial products, the AAA undertook to raise farm prices to the industrial level.

"This resulted in a loss of foreign markets for agricultural products. But instead of restoring these markets by reducing industrial tariffs, the AAA abandoned them to our foreign competitors and undertook to limit output to the requirements of domestic buyers. In so doing, it drew into the tariff subsidy system the one organized group which should most bitterly have fought it.

Drought Plays Role

"The New Deal undertook to restore the farmer's purchasing power to the level it had reached in the five years before the war. It attempted to accomplish this by paying cash benefits to those who voluntarily contracted to curtail their output. Prices did rise, but they rose more as a result of successive years of unprecedented drought than through efforts of the AAA. . . . This year again drought will play a larger part than will the Government in the determination of farm income.

"The number of commodities subject to control was increased from seven to 16 under the AAA. . . . In cotton, tobacco and potatoes the Government moved on from voluntary co-operation to effective compusion . . . Agriculture was rapidly approaching the time foreseen by Secretary Wallace, when every plowed field would have its permit sticking to its post.

Tax Upon Necessities

"This program," Dr. Wilcox continued, "was financed by the most iniquitous type of taxation ever devised, a tax deliberately imposed upon the necessities of the poor. Like the tariff, it taxed the consumer to subsidize an uneconomic application of the nation's productive resources.

"With food supplies already insufficient to supply the masses of the American people with an adequate diet, it undertook still further to curtail the production of food. In common with the NRA its operation was based on the belief that we could build a renewed prosperity through a policy of mutual frustration.

"However much the Schechter and Hoosac Mills decisions may be regretted as limitations imposed by the court on the powers of the central government, their immediate economic effect has been to rescue us, for a time at least, from economic folly.

"The present so-called Soil Conservation Act must be viewed primarily as an attempt to continue the flow of benefit checks to the farmers without interruption. It explicitly directs the Secretary of Agriculture to restore farm-purchasing power to the prewar level, as did the unconstitutional AAA. This objective is to be attained by taking land out of the production of crops, as it was under the AAA.

"The new measure is, however, a weaker instrument for the accomplishment of this purpose, since it gives the secretary no power to require the reduction of those specific crops in which the embarrassing surpluses occur."

Dr. Wilcox contended that the farmer's domestic market can be expanded only through "such a reduction of the prevailing inequality in the distribution of income as will enable the masses of the people to purchase the quantities of food which they so sorely need."

"The farmer's cash income," he went on, "can be translated into a larger real income only in so far as the Government effectively attacks the monopolies which hold up the prices of those things which the farmer buys.

Farmer Needs Credit

"The farmer needs ample credit. He needs a revision of the state and local tax systems which impose too heavy a burden on his property. He needs further stimulation of co-operative marketing to cut the spread of prices between the farm and the ultimate consumer. But more than these he needs a reduction in tariffs, a reduction in inequality of income, and a sincere attack upon industrial monopoly. These are the bases of real farm relief."

Dr. Taraknath Das, East Indian lecturer on world affairs and former special lecturer in the Department of Politics of the Catholic University of America, addressed institute members and visitors last night in Billings Hall.

Reviewing European history, he passed quickly from one international intrigue to another, until a web of such complexity was woven that his audience began to adopt an expression of puzzled narration was Great Britain, which was pictured as spreading octupus-like tentacles into every corner of the world and generally behaving as "the villain of the piece."

Viewpoint Explained

This viewpoint was explained during the question period when Dr. Das was asked if in so ardently inveighing against "foreign entanglement" he felt convinced that there was no hope for efforts toward international co-operation.

In his reply, he stated that Great Britain was ready to co-operate with the United States in working toward world stability, but that he hoped that no such co-operation could be brought about until India had won its full independence.

At the conclusion of Dr. Das' lecture, with its strong atack on British Imperialism, the organist played that section of Sir Edward Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," which as "Land of Hope and Glory" has become particularly associated with the glorification of that imperialism.

Possibility of War

In the course of the evening, the lecturer asserted that there can be no possible rivalry or conflict between Japan and the United States, but that there is a possibility of war between Great Britain and Japan, since, he said, "Great Britain is very hard hit today by Japanese trade growth."

The League of Nations, he informed his audience, was created to maintain the status quo for the benefit of the victorious allies, including the United States.

Dr. Das, stated that Japanese annexation of Korea was approved officially, by the United States, Great Britain, France and even China—while these same nations have disapproved strongly of Japan's entry into Manchuria.

"America's mission is to uphold her strong position and then adjust her differences with other nations peacefully and reasonably," Dr. Das concluded. "Thus she will help the cause of peace. I do not say that through America's efforts there will be eternal peace, but I do believe that America's efforts may minimize possibilities of war in this distracted world. The 'will to power' often brings about war—but the 'will to peace' among statesmen can bring about peaceful settlement of disputed questions."

Memories of the 17th Century Miscreants Rest Here



By a Staff Artist

The Old Jail at York, Maine

A New England Album—XIII

The Old Jail at York, Maine, built in 1653, is said to be the first public building of the English Colonies in America—a not too flattering reflection on some of the early settlers. Besides confining the miscreants of the region, this gambrel-roofed frame building also provided a habitation for the jailer and his family.

Two of the rooms on the second floor are divided by a swinging panel partition, making it possible to open up one large room for festal occasions. This gave the prisoners the vicarious if questionable pleasure of listening to the more or less light and fantastic feet on the floor above them, when the jailer's daughter gave a dancing party.

The Church of England settled Maine by sending out colonists whose emigration in some cases was slightly less beneficial to America than to England. The section was governed by aristocracy and had it not been for the narrow minded jealousy of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in revoking the charter of Gorgeana (as York was once called), America's first city might have equaled Jamestown in social prestige.

The Old Jail, the grimness of which has mellowed into a stern sort of beauty through the years, served as a prison for the whole territory of what is now Maine until 1760. It has long since been discarded as a regular place of confinement. At the suggestions of William Dean Howells, the Old Jail was turned into a Colonial museum and is now visited annually by thousands of tourists.

Merit System Urged To Safeguard Aims Of Welfare Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 13—Opening the 17th annual Public Welfare Institute, in Hill Music Hall at the North Carolina State University here, Mrs. Blanche L. Ladu, past president of the American Public Welfare Association, and first woman president of the American Prison Association, expressed the hope that there will be "no unfortunate criticism of social workers under the new social security program such as existed under the emergency relief plan."

Other speakers were: Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Thompson Evans, director of the North Carolina Employment Service, and Judge Mamie L. Walker of the Durham juvenile court.

Deploring the placement of young, inexperienced persons in responsible welfare positions, Mrs. Ladu declared that social workers have, in many cases, been put "on the spot" because of the failure of a small percentage who lacked training.

"This might not have happened if, during the last five years, there had not been an emergency, with the result that efficiency was sacrificed to speed," she declared. "Under the new social security program, including all the categorical grants-in-aid, public services are to be of a permanent nature, and they should be organized and administered with a great deal of care.

"We cannot avoid similar or worse errors unless, from the very first the organization is allowed to build up and protect itself with a qualified staff, free from political influence. While there may be weaknesses in the civil service system, it is, at present, our best safeguard of all our future programs of public service and welfare. The merit system is the only system that can function efficiently, effectively, satisfactorily and economically in the long run."

Greetings Exchanged By Two Aberdeens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 11—To give a fitting reply to the greetings extended this city by Aberdeen, Scotland, Mr. Duncan McFarlane, world-traveler, and resident of the South Dakota Aberdeen, has left for Scotland bearing return greetings.

Mr. McFarlane left New York aboard the "Queen Mary" July 8. Arriving in England he will proceed to Scotland where he is scheduled to present to Edward Walatt, Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the official "highest regards" of Mayor Ira Kruger, and of the American Aberdeen.

One of the several greetings states in part:

"To you, our parent city across the sea, we return greetings and make all speed to assure you that we are not unmindful of the splendid tradition surrounding the name of Aberdeen which we so proudly bear.

"Our little city of about 18,000 persons was founded in 1883, and named Aberdeen by that great Scot, Mr. Alexander Mitchell, in commemoration of his native Aberdeen in Scotland. Now we have a daily reminder of our founder in our Alexander Mitchell library, the magnificent gift to our city by another great Scot, Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

"We send you our sincere thanks and our deep appreciation for your kindly interest in our welfare, and we trust that time may never sever the bond of esteem and friendship now joining us together."

Faster Mail Service To South American Points Is Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Faster service upon all international mail routes between the United States and 33 countries to the south will begin on June 15, according to an announcement by Pan American Airways System today. The new schedules will make America's foreign air mail service faster than that of any in the world, the company's statement says.

New York, Chicago and intermediate cities will be placed within 24 hours of travel from South American points, and air mail from the United States will be delivered in the principal cities of Brazil and Argentina within 4½ flying days.

"Constantly mounting trade activity between the United States and South America, reflected in increased demand for passenger accommodations on the international route, together with growing European trade and air transport competition in eastern South America, were underlying reasons for advancing the new schedules," the statement continues.

"At the present time, a weekly average of 4000 passengers, more than 2,000,000 letters and 30 tons of air express are being carried over the routes between this country and the West Indies, Central and South America."

The company announced that it had concluded arrangements in 29 countries for a standard system of ground transport to and from airports to be furnished without charge to passengers.

Ecuador Seizes Revolt Plotters

QUITO, Ecuador, July 13 (AP)—The Ecuadorian Minister of the Interior last night announced the arrest of several persons, including a colonel and a captain, and the seizure of documents concerning a revolutionary movement by soldiers, workers and peasants.

The rebellion, it was stated, was to have broken out in several cities on Aug. 10. Its alleged object was the formation of a superior military council, composed of the three factions to take over economic and political control of the nation.

The plotters, the Government announcement said, proposed to confiscate properties of landowners and of the church and to expel the clergy from the country. All seized documents will be turned over to the courts, the minister said.

Those under arrest were announced as Col. Luis Larrealba, Capt. Alberto Barrrezueta, Alejandro Maldonado, Cristobal Zapata, and Eduardo Rio Frio.

Publisher Cites Duty of Press In Coming Election

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 13 (AP)—The duty of the American press to see that the public is thoroughly informed on the national election campaign was stressed today by Jerome D. Barnum in an address at the Institute of Public Affairs.

Mr. Barnum is president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and publisher of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

"We now face a national election," he said. "Many think it will be the most momentous since the Republic was formed.

"It is the duty of the American press in the maintenance of its trust to keep the people's rights for a free press, to see that the American public is thoroughly informed on all the important issues of this campaign, as well as all of the important utterances and activities of the candidates.

Of Double Importance Now

"This duty has a double significance now in the molding of public opinion because there has come a new and different force in avenue of communications between the rivals and the public.

"That new force is the radio. It brings the public in intimate contact with the voice of the speaker with an unusual appeal to emotion rather than to reasoned judgment resulting from the printed word in the newspaper.

"Millions who will turn the dials to campaign orators may form quick superficial opinions for or against men or issues immediately following the conclusion of the addresses.

"Then the great responsibility of the newspaper comes into play, for after the voice has died away, the newspaper prints the speech, or adequate summaries of it, as straight news service to readers. Then the editor, reading the text, will be able to give his readers a cool, deliberate, mature judgment of its arguments.

"Deliberation makes for accuracy in interpretation, and the newspaper editorials will be studied by the readers for their guidance in forming their final opinions on the matters which they have heard over the radio.

Propaganda and Fact

"Our newspapers, in justification of their constitutional liberty, welcome this opportunity of service to their readers in the forthcoming campaign that the wheat shall be separated from the chaff; that propaganda shall not overcome fact; that truth and performance shall prevail over promise and repudiation, so that each citizen can make for himself a clear and conscientious decision.

"Regardless of the outcome of the national election, the American press will continue its unselfish fight for the perpetuation for freedom of press and freedom of speech."

"Today," the speaker added, "we can say with assurance that the daily press has more power in the shaping of public opinion than any other force in America."

Baptist Youth Elect

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—Jay Hudson, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of the Baptist Young People's Union of America at the close of the organization's 45th annual convention July 11.

Peace Drive Studied By Traveling Seminar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 13—The Traveling Seminar of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, of New Haven, Conn., whose purpose is to examine significant movements in their effect upon vital industrial relationships, visited Philadelphia recently in order to study the work of the Emergency Peace Campaign at its headquarters here.

The attention of the group was drawn to the campaign by its spring series of mass meetings held in 278 cities in 47 states of the Union. The work of the Emergency Peace Volunteers, who are carrying on peace projects in rural areas of 23 politically strategic states, claimed much of the interest of the visitors, however.

There are 25 members of the seminar, including the leader, Dr. Willard E. Uphaus, who is also executive secretary of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Some are teachers of economics, others labor foundation workers, and other leaders in social and religious groups. All are students of industrial problems.

Friedsam Art Medal Given to N. Y. Woman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—With the award of the Friedsam art-in-industry medal to Mrs. Ellen Dunlap Hopkins, founder and director of the New York School of Applied Design for Women, today one of America's highest honors in art had been bestowed upon a woman for the first time since the award was established in 1924.

Announcement of the award was made by Leon V. Solon, secretary of the Architectural League of New York. It was given to the "individual who has contributed in the greatest degree toward the development of art in industry."

New Homes in Crater

A number of Honolulu families will be moved out of the congested district of the city to Punchbowl, an extinct volcanic crater.

Torture of Girl Recalls Vice Warning

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Discovery in a gas-filled Washington, D. C., apartment last night of a young woman who was tortured and bound and who was described as a witness in the Luciano vice trial recalled the warning Justice Philip J. McCook voiced June 18 when he told the convicted vice chieftains that any attempt to molest state's witnesses would bring swift retaliation.

Before giving Charles Luciano and nine aides prison sentences ranging from 2 to 50 years, Justice McCook said:

"The evidence upon the trial and the reliable information since received have convinced the court that these defendants will be responsible for any injury which the people's witnesses might hereafter, by reason of their testimony, suffer.

"Let the record show that should any witness for the people be injured or harassed, the court will request the parole authorities to retain in prison the defendants against whom such witness testified, for the maximum terms of the sentences now about to be imposed."

Luciano was given 30 to 50 years on a total of 62 counts.

Police Plan Arrests In Mutilation of Girl

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Capital police said today they hoped to make two arrests shortly in connection with the mutilation of Jean Bell, who testified recently before a New York Grand Jury investigating vice charges against Charles "Lucky" Luciano.

Bernard W. Thompson, chief of detectives, said an arrest in Washinfton and another capture "some place outside" were contemplated.

Officers said that wounds suffered by the girl, when her attacker carved the initials "C. L." and the numerals "3-12" on her body, were superficial.

Mexico Is Threatened By a General Strike

MEXICO, D. F., July 13 (AP)—The threat of a general strike appeared today in the months' long walkouts at Huasteca Petroleum and San Rafael Paper Companies.

At a mass meeting yesterday, representatives of a dozen more important unions voted to ask the confederation of Mexican workers to give the companies until July 18 to settle the difficulties. Thereafter, a national council session would be called to vote a general strike. Dispatches from Tampico said electrical workers were preparing for a 24-hour stoppage of work over the nation on Wednesday.

Rubber Workers Strike

AKRON, Ohio, July 13 (AP)—Workmen in the mill, tread and compounding divisions of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's plant No. 2 staged a five-hour "sitdown" protest today, as the plant resumed operations after the week-end holiday.

A company spokesman said the protest started because union workers objected to working with four nonunion employees.

Woman Flier Sets Record

ENDLESS CAVERNS, Va., July 13 (AP)—Mrs. Louise Thaden, woman flier of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce, yesterday piloted her single-seater light plane over the 100-kilometer course here at a speed of 109.58 miles an hour to claim a speed record for women. Mrs. Thaden covered the 100-kilometer course in 34 minutes.

Saskatchewan Plans For Debt Adjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Immediate steps are being taken by the provincial government to bring about a measure of co-operation in debt adjustment machinery in Saskatchewan between federal and provincial debt adjustment bodies.

Provincial ministers will also go to eastern Canada to discuss debt adjustment with officials of insurance and mortgage companies seeking agreement on broad principles of debt adjustment which will facilitate voluntary adjustment in Saskatchewan.

American Gasoline Now Sold in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Distribution of American-refined gasoline has started in Saskatchewan. The new development was made possible through recent tariff concessions on refined gasoline entering Canada.

At least one company has been formed to distribute the American product in Canada.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Here is a good chance for beginners to try their skill at solving cryptograms. Experts should time themselves.
2. Home, Hose, Host, Post, Pest, Nest.
3. A plate with six-inch diameter or three-inch radius.
4. Artist, Strait, Traits.
5. L and ON, Knocks (Landon, Knox).

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

P	A	D		G	A	S
E	L	E	M	E	N	T
R	A	N	E	E		A
O	R			M	I	
L		S	I	R	E	N
E	R	I	N	I	T	E
S	O	N		R	E	D

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HOUSEWARES—FIFTH FLOOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

In the Marschenland

BETWEEN Bremen and the mouth of the Weser, an early train can cover the distance in a couple of hours, and passengers looking casually from the windows notice nothing more than trees and red-roofed villages. For them there is no suggestion, certainly, of wide and fragrant moors, bright flower-beds running down to quiet mill-streams, sun and clouds falling alternately on dikes and pasture-land.

Beneath the very cranes and factory chimneys of Bremen, canals and meadows section the countryside. Through the marshes roads are built up like dikes, winding interminably between leafy fruit trees and dancing willows. The neatest of thatched roofs and bricks painted in red and green characterize both house and barn.

Here canals and meadows are amicably associated—white sails flit apparently through the green grass! On the road, the bread wagon trots from house to house, the dogs bark energetically if not convincingly, and along the way little inns offer lush emerald orchards where one may sit to enjoy a bowl of clotted milk laden with sugar and cinnamon.

♪ ♪ ♪

FURTHER ON, OUT of sight of the city's chimneys and smoke-stacks, is the artist's colony of Worpswede. The studied simplicity of its interesting houses, its refinements and art exhibitions are set in heath and wood. We wandered westward through vile roads and enchanting groves of birch and ash to a small village with an imposing name. Under Osterholz-Scharmbeck's lindens, we enjoyed a perfect meal. An organ-grinder trundled his musical cart along, playing "La Palomba."

Deep and romantically dark pine woods, stripped as German woods often are, of branches and underbrush, rose high to an almost impenetrable roof between Osterholz-Scharmbeck and the railroad whose infrequent trains puffed through the roseate glow of a sunset, strangely diffused behind tree trunks.

Westward lies the moor, and northward. In the days of late summer, it shimmers with the deep green and purple of fir and heather. For miles on end no house and no human appears; the slender roe deer follow their trails, hawks wheel above the feathery birch and stiff pine crests, and through the heath the sonorous drone of bees at work is loud.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE CAME UPON the moor in the startling ruddiness of sunset where all sound was hushed—the heavy fragrant air grew clear; mysteriously shadowed, shrub and bush prolonged the effect of security and solitude. The edge of the round red sun met the purple heather in a riot of color. As the twilight deepened, the groves of fir and pine broke their silence, the underbrush crackled, the branches murmured.

Prehistoric graves occur frequently in the heath—strangely enough, the oak, the old Germanic tree, springs from their heavy stones which are sometimes carved with undecipherable runes. These cairns and tumuli in a rockless vicinity are solemn and impressive reminders of the land's antiquity—since unrecorded time human races have lived along the shore of the North Sea.

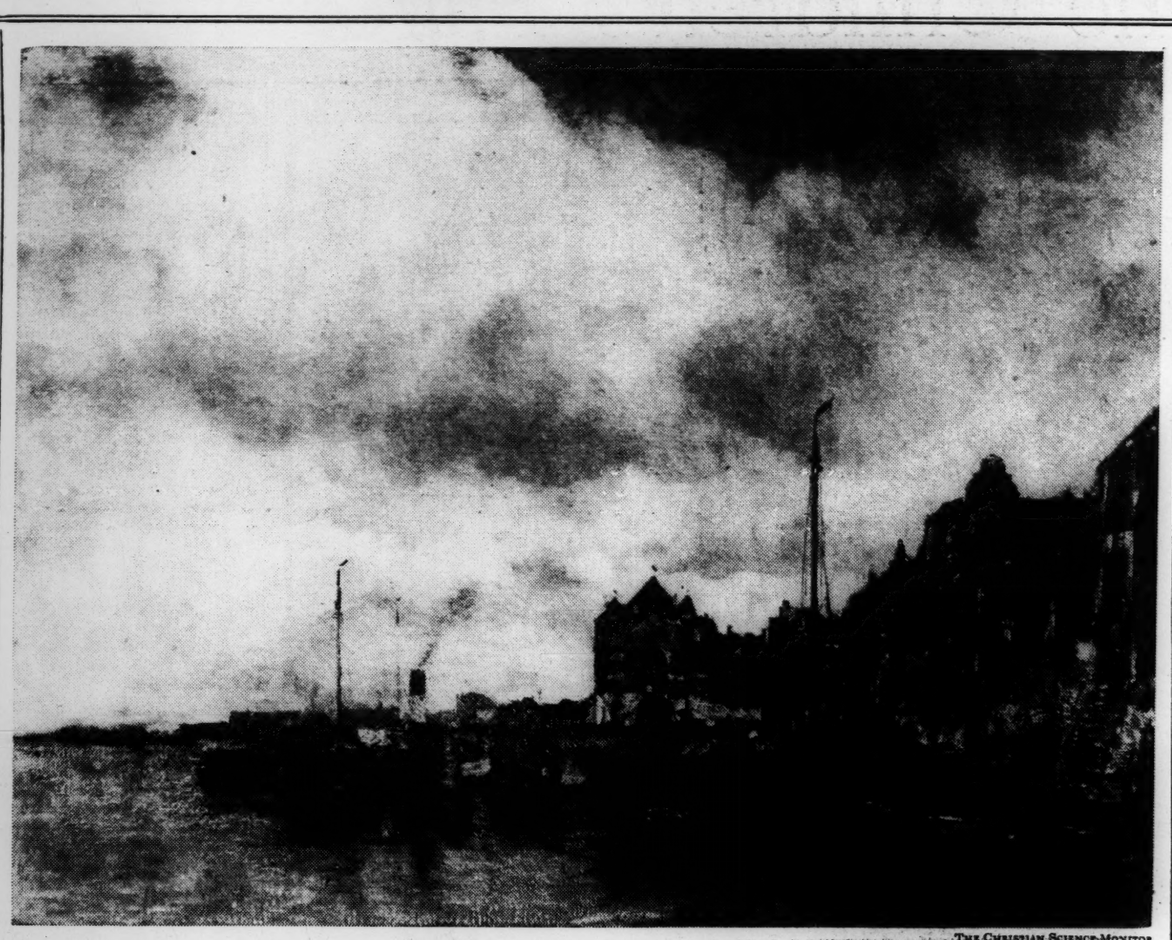
We visited two such dolmens near romantic Meyenburg, which also boasts the mellow ruins of a castle and a huge oak tree said to be three or four hundred years old. Century-old farmhouses stood back from the shaded lanes, their often-thatched roofs resting securely on beams hewn a century or so before, but still strong and hard as iron. We watched the shoeing of horses in the smithy of Meyenburg; and, as we left it, heard the mill-wheel creaking above a stream whose banks were bright with sunflowers.

♪ ♪ ♪

MORE AND MORE leaf-trees crowded above us; moor-land and heather became infrequent. We left it with the memory of a deserted farmhouse, come upon by evening, standing in the uncanny half-light obscured, drenched in the perfume of honeysuckle.

The first tang of salt began to be perceptible in the air—canals appeared again in the meadows, where black and white Holsteins grazed and yearling foals frolicked. The highway ran straight as an arrow between hamlet and hamlet, each like the other, buried in a group of trees. Sails flashed again behind a dike; blue-winged swallows swept and darted over our path as the cranes and smoke-stacks of Wesermünde rose into sight.

M. C.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOWN VIEW: *A Painting by Jacob Maris, in the National Gallery, Edinburgh*

IT IS NOTHING extraordinary in the history of art for more than one member of a family to be a painter, but for three brothers to be equally talented is remarkable.

Jacob, Matthijs, and Willem Maris were born in Holland in the nineteenth century. Although they certainly influenced each other, especially at a riper age, still the work of one can never be confused with the work of the others.

Jacob was the eldest of the brothers. He was born at The Hague in 1837, the son of Mattheus Maris and Hendrika Bloemert. His father was a simple printer possessed of a strong artistic sense, who often took lithographs home with him to show to his boys.

Jacob's talent was discovered by his schoolmaster, who procured a place for him in Stroebel's studio. The father, who acknowledged his sons' talent, regarded painting as a fine trade. He had only a small salary, so that his sons earned their living by copying old and modern paintings, from which they learned a good deal.

Jacob went to Paris in 1865, where he worked in Hébert's studio. This painter probably had more influence on Jacob's art than either of them realized. But Daubigny, Courbet, Corot, and Fantin-Latour had a greater influence on him.

Little by little he saw the way open before him, and realized that he could best express himself in the landscape; although his portraits, especially of children, occupied an important place in his work. It is a peculiar fact that his work was earlier appreciated in America and England than in Holland.

Many of Jacob Maris's best works are to be found in public and private collections, and a fine piece is hung in the National Gallery in Edinburgh. It is a town view, showing the typical characteristics of his art. He painted a view by visualizing it mentally; it was an imaginative rendering of things that, at one time or another, had impressed him in various towns. In this particular picture we see, to the right, old houses and warehouses with steps. The roofs are dark red, the gables of a brownish hue, while the woodwork is painted green and blue. Tall-masted boats lie alongside the quay, while a little steamer puffs out smoke. The scene is admirably balanced by an ancient town-gate. The blue sky is covered with greyish-black clouds, which Jacob often introduced into his works.

Maris loved to sit in a boat, watching a shower coming on, and studying the varying color effects of the landscape in rain and wind. This is what makes his works so charming, in spite of the fact that there is a certain sameness in them.

Little Field

THE Carnival has gone—
And once again the little field
Resigns itself to dusty musings.

Here stood the ferris-wheel
That carried breathless children up
To share a brief vacation with the stars;

Here galloped dainty hoofs
Of painted horses, to a song
Carefree and rhythmic with an endless joy.

What matters now if summer sun
Scorches the trampled grass, or winter adds
A plaintive note of sooty snow.

For two charmed nights its face has known
Such bright abandon as will last
The seasons' span.

Until again the Carnival returns
To plant anew the color and the light.
Ah yes, the little field can wait!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Technique of Reading a Letter

I RECEIVED three letters by the morning mail.

They lay overlapping each other in provocative invitation. Two of them, though inscribed-side uppermost, were not so immediately identifiable as the large, square, blue-tinted envelope which lay serenely on its back, saying nothing at all.

With unerring instinct I selected it, scooping the others together, and bore off my treasures in triumph.

The "technique" of enjoying a letter to its full capacity is important.

♪ ♪ ♪

A PRELIMINARY, INCLUSIVE glance of the general aspect is satisfactory. The mere fact of a letter being addressed to one's self is encouraging evidence that one has his individual place in the scheme of things, and a specific place in someone's thoughts. And that is most certainly warming to reflect upon.

After a general glance, I inspected the stamp. It is quite remarkable how much is revealed by a stamp! Meticulously placed, straight with the edge, denotes a leisured and satisfactorily completed task of which the stamp is the self-congratulatory exclamation, so to speak, of the writer, who has indited, probably at some length, his thoughts on a matter of mutual concern. Slightly askew (and, if held sideways, usually exhibiting a sticky smear) indicates haste, and in all likelihood the letter inside will be brief.

If (as in the case of my blue envelope) one is in some degree familiar with the habits of the writer, the postmark tells the most delightful intimacies.

♪ ♪ ♪

"12:05 A. M." TELLS ME that some part of the latter hours of the previous evening my friend spent in sharing these thoughts with me. The stamp is straight: the back firmly stuck down. An unhurried epistle, and companionable. Probably about ten o'clock, it was gathered up with the dogs and taken round the square at a slow pace—for Pekes are leisurely—to the red letter box on the corner.

A "6:30 p. m." postmark (stamp askew plus smear) says that it was scribbled in bits, at odd moments snatched from a busy day, hastily pushed into an envelope and addressed, to be pressed into the willing hands of a departing caller; for all must needs pass the red box en route. Again I am warmed, for I am fortunate indeed that a friend gives me such kind consideration in the midst of many activities.

The information of stamp and postmark being exhausted, we have now reached the climax of anticipation—to slit along the top of the envelope and begin the real business.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE POSTMARK OF my present treasure is Sunday night. The stamp is straight. I slit the top. A glance suffices to reassure me that the missive is considerable for one who confines herself to the essential, and whose calligraphy reveals a magnanimity of character and a generosity of nature which are quite remarkable. Both sides of a large square sheet it covers, though one fourth of the back sheet *is* taken up by the signature.

I can never decide between the relative merits of looking first at the signature, thus stealing a march on the contents,—like being kissed on a wet day before one has wiped one's feet or given up one's umbrella,—or turning conventionally to the beginning for the key and tempo; but I maintain that variety is ever the salt of life.

Some letters, of course, can be read straight through and their contents are vouchsafed at a glance.

♪ ♪ ♪

NOT SO WITH this writer. Each sentence is a considered statement and needs companioning with awhile. The capitalization is unique, and advisedly so; it, therefore, must be weighed with the contents. Most intriguing delays occur at some points over possible interpretation of some, at first, inexplicable hieroglyphs where the thought has outrun the pen. But these diversions only serve to inscribe the message more indelibly.

Having reached the end of the letter, I settle with an inward happiness to a contemplative review of its contents in perspective, so to speak, with my own reaction thereto. As I do so, my attention is diverted by something on the floor by my chair, and I stoop down to see.

Two more letters?

Did I say there were three?

Taking them up, I slit along the top. One is from a friend in Gloucester. The other is from my aunt.

And now the day calls and I must respond with action.

J.

"Honour the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HONOUR the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of all thine increase" (Proverbs 3:9).

In what higher way could mankind honor God than to walk in the footsteps of the Master? Christ Jesus acknowledged that God is Spirit, and he honored Spirit by refusing to accept the belief that life, intelligence, or substance is made manifest through matter. He knew that matter contains no element of reality. His marvelous works demonstrated the superiority of spiritual understanding over material belief.

As Jesus walked and worked with mankind, he was faced with the necessity of proving his oneness with God in overcoming the claims of material so-called law. His demonstration was complete. Every so-called law of matter was overcome by him. He walked on the water, fed the hungry, healed the sick, and raised the dead. His example of complete dominion remains as a continual inspiration to mankind.

The secret of the Master's success was his willingness and ability to put first things first. He said (Matthew 22:21), "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's." In both his words and his works Christ Jesus emphasized the truth that spiritual existence alone is real. He claimed man's unity with God, and expressed the qualities of Spirit, which truly honor God.

Christian Science places insistent emphasis on the necessity for expressing the divine Mind, in order truly to "honour the Lord." The first thing this religion does for the one who begins to study its teachings is to give him a more spiritual concept of God. God is Love; God is Spirit. These two statements show the wholly spiritual nature of God. God is All, and His allness includes man. Man is the reflection of infinite Mind, Spirit; he is the manifestation of Love.

A right understanding of the nature of God is necessary if we would truly honor Him. So-called honor based on ignorance, or superstition, is not true honor. Paul understood the foolishness of trying to honor that which one does not understand. On seeing an altar with the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD," he said, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you" (Acts 17:23).

In the revelation of Christian Science, brought to mankind by Mary Baker Eddy, the true nature of God is declared and made understandable. And when one grasps and acknowledges the spiritual nature of God he also recognizes the spiritual nature of man. It is not possible to separate the two. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 465, 466), "Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe."

The truth about God and man enables mankind to solve the problems of human experience, starting from the basic fact of perfect Principle and proceeding to eliminate from consciousness all that is unlike good. An improved concept of existence as spiritual is a necessary prelude to the demonstration of harmonious control of one's affairs and environment.

It is necessary for us to be willing to put first things first, just as the Master did, if we would speed progress. Putting first things first, we render honor where honor is due. Money, fame, material education, beauty, and prominence do not always constitute that which is entitled to honor. Godlike qualities alone deserve honor.

One way in which Christian Scientists put first things first is by habitually spending some time early in the day in a prayerful study of the Bible and the textbook, Science and Health. Often this is done by sacrificing sleep or the perusal of the morning paper. They recognize that spiritual strength is their real need, and in thus putting the things of Spirit first they honor God. Christ Jesus frequently spent time alone in prayer. After these periods of communion with God he met the multitude with conscious spiritual dominion, which was equal to every emergency.

A good start for the day's activities, through prayer, is essential, and continually thinking rightly in every activity ensures success. Christ Jesus never honored as real material so-called laws by living in obedience to them or by accepting their suppositional penalties. He realized that it was impossible to honor both matter and Spirit, since they are opposite in nature.

Christian Science, likewise, refuses to acknowledge as real the so-called laws of matter. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 483): "Because the Science of Mind seems to bring into dishonor the ordinary scientific schools, which wrestle with material observations alone, this Science has met with opposition; but if any system honors God, it ought to receive aid, not opposition, from all thinking persons. And Christian Science does honor God as no other theory honors Him, and it does this in the way of His appointing, by doing many wonderful works through the divine name and nature."

Christian Science is repeating the works of the early Christians in healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and freeing mankind from limitation and fear. In these works it honors God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

„Tiszteld az Urat"

Az es oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomanyi (Christian Science) cikk forditása

„TISZTELD az Urat a te lényegeddel, a te egész jövedelmed zsengéjével" (Példabeszédek 3:9, Angol Biblia fordítás).

Tisztelheti-e az emberiség az Istent magasabb módon mint a Mester nyomában való járással? Jézus Krisztus elismerte, hogy az Isten Szellem, és a Szellemet avval tisztelte, hogy elutasította azt a hiedelmet hogy az élet, értelem, vagy lényeg az anyag útján fejeződik ki. Tudta hogy az anyagban a valóságnak egyetlen eleme sincsen. Csodálatos tettei bebizonyították a szellemi tudásnak az anyagi hiedelmek fölötti felsőbbségét.

Amint Jézus az emberek között járt és velük munkálkodott, Istennel való egységét kellett az úgynevezett anyagi törvények igényeinek legyőzésével bebizonyítania. Bebizonyítása tökéletes volt. Legyőzött minden úgynevezett anyagi törvényt. Járt a vizen, táplálta az éhezőket, meggyógyította a betegeket, és feltámasztotta a halottakat. Tökéletes uralmának példája mint egy örök inspiráció maradt meg az emberiségnek.

A Mester sikerének titka arra való hajlandósága és készsége volt, hogy a legfontosabb dolgoknak mindég első helyet adjon. Ezt mondta (Máté 22:21): „Adjátok meg azért a mi a császáré a császárnak; és a mi az Istené, az Istennek." Szavaiban is és tetteiben is annak igazságát hangsúlyozta, hogy csak a szellemi létezés valódi. Az embernek az Istennel való egyességét hangoztatta, és a Szellem tulajdonságait fejezte ki, melyek tényleg tisztelik az Istent.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) folytonosan hangsúlyozza, hogy csak az isteni Elme kifejezésével tudjuk az Urat tényleg tisztelni. Aki ezen vallás tanításait először tanulmányozza, Istennek átszellemültebb fogalmát nyeri el. Az Isten Szeretet; az Isten Szellem. Ez a két meghatározás Istennek teljesen szellemi voltát mutatja. Az Isten minden, és az Ő mindensége magába foglalja az embert. Az ember a végtelen Elme, a Szellem visszatükröződése; az ember a Szeretet megnyilvánulása.

Hogy valóban tisztelhessük, Isten mivoltát kell helyesen megértenünk. Tudatlanságon, vagy babonán alapuló úgynevezett tisztelet nem valódi tisztelet. Pál Apostol értette milyen ostoba dolog olyasmit tisztelni próbálni, amit nem értünk. Mikor egy oltárra akadt, melyre ez volt írva: „Az Ismeretlen Istennek," azt mondta: „A kit azért ti nem ismerve tiszteltek, azt hirdetem én néktek" (Ap. Csel. 17:23).

A Krisztusi Tudomány felfedezésében, melyet Mary Baker Eddy hozott meg az emberiségnek, Isten valódi mivolta van kijelentve és érthetővé téve. S amint valaki Isten szellemi voltát felfogja és elismeri, evvel egyuttal az ember szellemi voltát is elismerte. Lehetetlen a kettőt elválasztani. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával, 465 és 466 oldalak): „Az Alapelv és eszméje egy egység, és ez az egy az Isten, mindenható, mindentudó, mindég jelenlévő Lény, és az O visszatükröződése az ember és a világegyetem."

Az Istenre és az emberre vonatkozó igazság az emberiséget az emberi élet problémáinak megoldására teszi képessé, mely igazság a tökéletes Alapelv alapvető tényéből kiindulva kiküszöböl az öntudatból mindent, ami nem hasonlít a jóra. Ügyeink és környezetünk harmónikus kormányzásának szükséges előfeltétele azon megjavított gondolkozásmódból áll, mely a létezést szellemi dolognak látja.

Ha a haladást siettetni akarjuk, a Mester példája szerint a legfontosabb dolgoknak első helyet kell adnunk. Ha a legfontosabb dolgoknak első helyet adunk, azt tiszteljük aminek tisztelet jár. Nem mindég pénzből, hírnévből, anyagi tudásból, szépségből, és világi kiválóságból áll az aminek tisztelet jár. Csak az isteni tulajdonságok érdemelnek tiszteletet.

A Krisztusi Tudomány követői a legfontosabb dolgoknak első helyet többek között úgy adnak, hogy a Bibliát és a tankönyvet, Science and Healthet, mindennap, reggelenként, áhitatosan tanulmányozzák. Ezt gyakran egy kis alvás, vagy a reggeli ujság olvasásának feláldozásával tudják csak megtenni. Rájönnek arra, hogy tényleg szellemi erőre van szükségük, és így, a Szellem dolgainak adván az első helyet, tisztelik az Istent. Jézus Kristus gyakran vonúlt vissza egyedül, hogy imádkozhasson. Az ilyen alkalmak után, mikor gondolataiban Istennel egyesült, tudatos szellemi uralommal eltelve jelent meg a sokaság előtt, mely uralom minden kivánalomnak eleget tudott tenni.

Fontos hogy a napot jól kezdjük meg, imádsággal; s ha minden munkánkban folytonosan helyesen gondolkozunk, biztos a sikerünk. Jézus Kristus soha sem tisztelte az úgynevezett anyagi törvényeket mint tényleges törvényeket, az által hogy azoknak mindennapi életében engedelmeskedett volna, vagy hogy állítólagos büntetéseiket elfogadta volna. Jézus értette, hogy lehetetlen mind a kettőt, az anyagot is és a Szellemet is, tisztelni, mert ezek ellentétes természetüek.

Hasonlóképen, a Krisztusi Tudomány elutasitja annak gondolatát, hogy az anyag úgynevezett törvényei tényleges, vagy valódiak. Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja (Science and Health, 483-ik oldal): „Mert az Elme Tudománya látszólag megszégyeníti a közönséges tudományos tanokat melyek csakis anyagi megfigyelésekkel birkóznak, ez a Tudomany ellenállással találkozott; de ha egy rendszer tiszteli az Istent, annak minden gondolkozó embertől segítséget és nem ellenállást kellene kapni. És a Krisztusi Tudomány tiszteli az Istent, minden egyéb teóriánál jobban, és ezt az Ő rendelete szerint teszi, az által, hogy sok csodálatos dolgot visz végbe az isteni név és természet segélyével."

A Krisztusi Tudomány megismétli az őskeresztyének műveit a betegek meggyógyításával, a bünösök megtérítésével, és az emberiségnek a korlátozottság és a félelem alóli felszabadításával. Ezen műveivel tiszteli az Istent.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilagositast.

Ducks on the Sea

WINDY sea and night
make the wild ducks' voices sound
strangely faint and white.

BASHŌ (1643-90). Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.

Courtyards of Angkor

IT WAS a very different Angkor Wat that met the intrepid gaze of Henri Mouhot from that which the tourist now can so conveniently visit. If indeed you are curious to know what this stupendous monument looked like before the restorer set to work upon it (it must be admitted unobtrusively), you can get a very good impression by taking a narrow path through the forest when you will come presently upon a huge gray gateway covered with lichen and moss. On the upper part of it, on the four sides, dimly emerging from ruined masonry is, four times repeated, the impressive head of Siva. On each side of the gateway, half hidden by jungle, are the remains of a massive wall and in front of it choked with weeds and water plants, a broad moat. Entering, you find yourself in a vast courtyard, strewn with fragments of statues and green stones on which you vaguely discern sculpture; you walk softly on dead brown leaves, and they squelch ever so faintly under your tread. Here grow enormous trees, towering above you, shrubs of all kinds, and dank weeds; they grow among the crumbling masonry, forcing it apart, and their roots writhe like snakes upon the surface of the stony soil. The courtyard is surrounded by ruined corridors, and you climb hazardously up steep, slippery and broken stairs, threading your way through passages and vaulted chambers dripping with wet. . . .

For centuries nature has waged its battle with the handiwork of man; it has covered, disfigured, and transformed it, and now all these buildings that a multitude of slaves built with so much labor lie a confused tangle among the trees. Here lurk the cobras whose broken images you see on the stones around you. Hawks fly high overhead, and the gibbons leap from branch to branch; but it is green and dark, and you seem beneath that wanton leafage to wander at the bottom of the sea.—From "The Gentleman in the Parlour," by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM. (Copyright 1930 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

The toys—Billy, the clown, Geraldine, the best doll; Thomas, the tin soldier; Emily, the rag doll, and Albert, the wooden duck—were so tired of staying in the attic, where they were put when the children outgrew them, that they packed a few things to start housekeeping with, climbed into a toy airplane and flew away. They came down on an island in a lake, which they named Holiday Island, where they found a Teddy Bear, who became quite friendly. This annoyed Albert, who wanted to be the only "animal" in the party, so he ran away. But seeing Geraldine's best hat floating down the stream, Albert had not the heart to let it drift away; so he saved it and, by pulling and pushing, got it back to the cave where the others were asleep.

By Margaret Gibbs

Chapter Five

"ALBERT, is that you?" It was a voice, calling softly from the back of the cave. And then someone ran forward and caught the little duck by the wing.

It was Teddy Bear!

"Let me go!" cried Albert, furiously. "I've run away!"

But Teddy Bear held on tightly.

"I shan't. I won't," he said, stoutly. "Albert, we don't want you to run away."

"You do," sobbed Albert, still struggling to free himself. "You all do. Nobody wants me now you have come, Teddy. I—" he broke off suddenly. In the excitement Teddy Bear had almost trodden on Geraldine's hat. "Mind!" he cried.

"What is it?" asked Teddy Bear, looking down. Then he suddenly realized what had happened.

"Albert!" he said, "did you bring it back?"

Albert nodded.

"I—I just happened to notice it," he muttered, "so I thought I might as well—"

"But how wonderful! Where did you find it? How clever of you!"

"It was nothing," replied Albert uncomfortably. "I—I just thought she might want it. I couldn't quite get it over the barricade."

"There isn't any barricade tonight," said Teddy, gently. "We wouldn't build one in case you came home. Look for yourself. Don't you believe now that everybody wants you?"

Albert Decides to Stay

When the other toys came into the outer cave next morning a surprise awaited them. Fast asleep on the floor, cuddled as close to each other as they could get, lay Teddy Bear and Albert, with Geraldine's best hat beside them.

"Why, it's Albert. Albert has come back!" they cried delightedly. And at the sound of their voices the two awoke.

"Hullo," said Albert, rather sheepishly. "I just came to bring Geraldine's hat."

"But he's going to stay," put in Teddy, eagerly. "You see, Albert and I are friends."

One day the toys found a cardboard box floating near the shore of the island. Billy and Thomas waded out and secured it.

"We'll build a yacht," they said.

With masts made from twigs, and sails from a handkerchief they found blowing about the island, they soon had a smart little craft.

"We must go for a sail at once," declared Geraldine. Unfortunately, however, the yacht would not hold them all.

"Never mind," said Emily, "I'll go another time." But the others would not hear of that.

"No, no. We must have you, Emily," they clamored.

"I'll stay," said Thomas. "I can stand on guard by the cave while you are gone. I don't mind a bit. I'd like to."

So it was arranged, and the little vessel set off on her first voyage.

A Boat Trip

They decided to make for another island, and helped by a strong wind they soon reached it. Pulling the boat well up the shore, they set off to explore. But they found nothing exciting, except a length of string, which Billy brought away, and so decided to turn back. As they came in sight of the cove where they had landed, Geraldine gave a cry.

"The boat—it's not there!" She was right. There was no sign of the little craft.

"Are you sure this is the right place?" asked Emily.

"Certain," answered Billy. "She can't have been stolen, there is no one here but ourselves."

Suddenly Albert squealed out, "Here she is!" and pointed into the water.

"Yes, there was the missing boat, at the bottom of the lake. They could see her quite clearly—wrecked in three feet of water.

"I—I thought we left her well above high water mark," faltered Billy. "A big wave must have washed her away."

"Or the wind blew her," added Teddy.

"Can't we get her up?" suggested Geraldine.

"No use," said Billy. "She'd never float. She's only cardboard, you know."

Billy Has an Idea

"The question is," said Emily, briskly, "how are we to get home?"

"Albert—" began Billy doubtfully.

Albert looked a trifle scared. "I'll try," he said pluckily, "but—"

"No," said Emily, "the current is much too strong for a little duck. Besides, what about the rest of us?" Billy was uncoiling the string he had picked up on the island.

"I've got an idea," he said. "Here's a tree, and just opposite, on Holiday Island, there's another. If we could tie this string from one to the other, I could walk across—"

"What?" gasped Teddy. "Walk the tight rope?"

"Yes," replied Billy. "I've often done it. I'm part of a toy circus, really. It's not far—I'm sure I could manage it. Then I could bring the airplane to fatch the rest of you."

"If only my wings had been made to move I could have flown with the string," said Albert, "but they won't."

"No," said Billy. "I must think of a plan, but it's difficult."

"Difficult!" exclaimed Geraldine. "I call it impossible."

"I wonder," said Teddy, slowly, "if Mr. Stately White would help us? He's a swan, you know, and lives about here. He is sure to be along presently. He is terribly high and mighty, but he might—"

"Of course!" chimed in Billy. "If we tied one end of the string round his neck, and he swam across, then Thomas could tie the string to the tree on his side."

"How would Thomas know what to do?" demanded Albert.

"We'd write a note, and tie it to the string. I'll write it now, to be ready," said Billy.

Just as the note was finished Teddy cried, "Here's Mr. Stately White—coming this way! W—who's going to ask him?" he added, becoming suddenly nervous.

"Geraldine," said Emily. "He's more likely to oblige a lady."

"All right," Geraldine agreed. "Only I wish I'd worn my best hat."

By this time the swan had reached the island.

"G—good morning, Mr. Stately White," began Teddy, "m—may I introduce my friend, Miss Geraldine Doll?"

"Good morning," said Geraldine, stepping forward with her prettiest smile.

Finding a Messenger

Mr. Stately White made her a beautiful bow.

"Delighted to meet you, madam," he replied grandly. There was an awful pause.

"Go on," whispered Teddy from the background.

Geraldine plucked up her courage.

"Oh, Mr. White," she said sweetly, "I wonder if you would be so kind as to do us a great favor. Could you possibly take a note to a friend of ours on that island over there. It's dreadfully important—"

Mr. Stately White drew himself up.

"I am not in the habit of acting as a postman," he said stiffly.

"I'm sure you're not," agreed Geraldine. "You would be far too slow—I—I mean too splendid. But I thought—being such a Noble Bird—and it's quite a short note."

"I fail to see what difference the length of the note makes," Mr. Stately White remarked, coldly. "However, as it is to oblige a lady—"

"Oh thank you!" cried Geraldine, producing the note.

"What is that string?" demanded the swan.

"Well," stammered Geraldine, "it's just ordinary string. We—we rather wanted one end taken across with the note—"

Mr. Stately White fairly hissed with indignation.

"Do you propose that I should be seen conveying a string across the lake?" he demanded. "Certainly not!" and he turned to go.

(To be concluded next Monday)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Vessel Set Off on Her First Voyage

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

NOW that school is over, we shall all have much more time to write letters. What a good idea it would be for each child who reads the Mail Bag to make two new friends in foreign countries through correspondence this summer.

We have a group of interesting letters from boys and girls this month who would like to correspond with children whose interests are like theirs. Some of the letters traveled many thousands of miles to reach Boston; the one that traveled the farthest came from South Africa.

I shall tell you about each of these children who wrote to the Mail Bag, and you can choose the one to whom you wish to write. To find out how to start a correspondence, read the paragraphs at the end of this column which tell how it is done. We shall start with the smaller children first and work up to the older ones.

EDITOR

Ann M. (7), lives in Roseland, New Jersey. She is in the third grade, has been studying foreign countries and would like to hear from a girl in Holland or some other country abroad. She is collecting foreign dolls and pressed wild flowers and leaves.

Christopher O. (7½), lives in Wiltshire, England, and would like to write to boys in Canada or New Zealand. He likes books, gardens, has chickens, and is learning to fish and has a dog.

Carol C. (8), lives in Los Angeles, California, and would like to exchange letters with girls who are interested in nature study. She belongs to a nature club and collects flowers and leaves, seaweed and shells.

Thurlow R. W. (8), lives in Berkeley, California, and would like to make friends with a boy in Holland, or "with any other kinds of boy." He is interested in nature, too.

Theone F. (8), lives in San Francisco, California, and has been studying about Panama in school. Here is a bit from the letter: "I live one block from the Golden Gate Park which is a very large park. There are sheep, deer, goats and buffaloes in the park."

Tredwell A. H. (9), who lives in Amityville, New York, which is on the south shore of Long Island, expects to travel across the United States this summer and would like to know if a boy in Scotland wishes to share his experiences through an exchange of letters.

Marla S. (9), is one of our Canadian readers of the Children's Page. She lives in North Vancouver, British Columbia; is a Brownie, enjoys swimming and hiking very much and would like to hear from children on the other side of the Atlantic—especially in Holland or Switzerland.

Annabelle V. (9), lives in Fairport, New York, likes to swim, read and collect stamps and would like to write to children in Norway, the Netherlands or Switzerland. Annabelle says she finds "lots of things in the Monitor for current events" work.

By the way, I wonder how many of the other boys and girls who read the Children's Page look in the Monitor for information they need for school work!

Our South African letter came from Joan T. (10), who lives in Germiston, in the Transvaal, which is in the gold mining district near Johannesburg. She is going to learn music soon, is interested in pets and animals generally, and would like to correspond with children in other countries.

Jeanne C. B. (10), lives in West Palm Beach, Florida. She is studying about Switzerland in school and would like to correspond with a child in that country.

Marian R. (10), of Fairhope, Alabama, is interested in swimming, reading and correspondence. She likes to make scrapbooks of pictures of beautiful scenery and would like to correspond with other children anywhere.

Mary W. (10), of Huntsville, Alabama, likes camping, swimming and drawing. She takes piano lessons and has a cat and three tiny kittens, and would like to write to other children.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy or girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. When you write a letter to a child whose name is published in the Mail Bag, put it into an envelope on which you have written the name and partial address of the child as it appeared in the column. Enclose this envelope in another, addressing the outside one to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Nature Sets Her Table

By Louise C. Hastings

JULY is a busy month with millions of insects seeking food, for insects are very hungry little people. On every side, near and far, insect inns and dining places spread their tables and await their guests.

Nature has one great purpose in her flower world. It is to get the pollen from one flower to another. This pollen is the golden dust that scatters when the blossom is moved. It is important in making seeds from which new plants will grow.

This great work of pollen scattering is done by insects and also by the wind. And nature makes her flowers attractive in all sorts of ways, so that the insects will carry out her designs most thoroughly.

Unwelcome Visitors

Just as hummingbirds like red flowers best, so bees prefer blue flowers. People who handle bees say that black excites them. Isn't that a queer thing? Did you know that mosquitoes are attracted to black, dark blue, or violet?

Nature has planned her flowers so that some invite special insect guests and also countless little ones. Others do not care to have a great deal of company, so they trap some kinds when they come and they cannot get away. This is not very polite, is it? But nature has her own ways of doing things whether it is a polite way or not.

Do you know the beautiful blue-fringed gentian that blooms as late as November? This blossom invites only bumblebees. They do the pollen scattering the best for this plant, so it is easy for them to take what they please from the tables of food which the gentian spreads. But when ants and other crawlers go up the stems to the blossoms they go uninvited, and their feet get entangled in the fringe so they can go no farther. This is the gentian's way of hanging out a "No Trespassing" sign.

Of course all boys and girls who live in the country, and those who drive frequently through country roads, know the milkweed. It blossoms from June to September, and it has insect parties every day. The blossoms are rich in sweet nectar, and bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterflies all come to feast.

Immense numbers of different kinds of insects also visit fields of sweet clover. Bees in great variety, wasps, flies, moths, and beetles are all generously entertained by the clover heads, but honey bees come in the greatest numbers and do the best work.

Daisies and Dandelions

Almost every insect on wings visits the well-stocked tables of field daisies at different times. Black-eyed Susans put forth generous invitations, so that insects are constantly traveling back and forth from blossom to blossom in fields and waste places where they grow.

The queer thing is that some plants often trap and hold the insects that work for them! For example, the skunk cabbage which you found in March spreads one of the first feasts of the season for the honeybees. Yet bees often get caught, because the door they entered is so slippery or so narrow they cannot get out. Only bees are admitted early in the season, but later on black flies swarm there.

Another spring dining room for insects is the dandelion. Over a hundred species of insects are fed here. Both nectar and pollen are scarce when the doors of this tavern are first opened, and each dandelion head has plenty of company.

The yellow and orange blossoms of the butter-and-egg plant only invite the bumblebees as special guests. Other insects arrive, too, but only the ones with long tongues can reach the sweets of this roadside weed.

Many a table is spread on leaves and stems of flowers and vegetables. The little ladybug and the lace-winged fly, for example, feed on plant lice which they find on such places. The are helpful insects. A full-grown ladybug, with her polka dots of red, eats fifty to eighty plant lice a day! The digger wasps use harvest flies as food for their babies. Keep on watching what insects do! They are interesting!

Tom Makes a Visit to Brittany

"QUICK! See the black and gold fish!" cried May excitedly. "And here is a long, fat, red and white one!" laughed Tom.

"Very interesting, indeed," interrupted Uncle Ben in mock severity, "but I was specially brought to the Botanic Gardens to see the wonderful camellias, and we have already spent 10 minutes at this fish pond."

The twins gave a start of surprise, and two pairs of mischievous eyes peeped up apologetically at the retired sea captain.

"Sorry, Uncle Ben. This way." And eager hands drew the sailor toward the shrubs with their double, rose-like flowers.

"Aren't they beautiful!" said May, softly.

"Very beautiful," agreed Uncle Ben, gazing thoughtfully at the rich red blooms. "Almost as fine as those I used to see growing out of doors at St. Malo."

"St. Malo? Where is that?" asked Tom with interest.

"In Brittany," replied Uncle Ben, leading the children to a nearby bench. "How would you like to visit a friend there?"

"Fine!" said Tom, enthusiastically, while May looked across at the blooms as if she knew them better already.

"Well, Brittany is the name given to the northwest shoulder of France, and here we are, in the good ship Make Believe, heading for the rocky peninsula on which stands the fishing port of St. Malo. Into the harbor we sail, and find a dark-haired Breton boy, Nicolazic Resol, awaiting our arrival.

"He wears a large hat with flowing ribbons; a short, collarless jacket; a double-breasted waistcoat adorned with buttons; dark, much patched trousers, and, to complete the traditional costume, a pair of comfortable wooden sabots.

"Nicolazic has just finished unloading vegetables for export from his large wagon, and it is into this that he now hoists you after a hearty handshake. The tourist season does not begin until next month, and so the narrow streets seem rather deserted as you rumble past the old cathedral with its fine modern stone spire.

"Soon the town is left behind, and dwelling houses give place to rugged broken hillsides, where masses of granite thrust themselves through the low bushes of gorse and heather.

"Here and there a small thatched cottage looks out from the pine woods, while on the distant ridges stand quaint stone windmills. A bend in the road reveals a fine two-storied house, the extensive vegetable garden of which slopes gently down to the River Rance. This is your new friend's home, and while he leads the horses to a near-by stable, you study the quaint house with growing interest.

"Built of granite and heavy timber, the upper story projects over the lower, and is firmly supported by huge wooden brackets, the ends of which are carved in the strangest and most fantastic fashion. Roses and creepers trace a graceful pattern around the stout wooden door, while on all sides grow the luxurious red and white camellias.

"Courteously your young host ushers you into the cool kitchen with its dark chestnut-wood dresser, stools and benches, all of which have been polished to glassy smoothness. A few logs smoulder in the open hearth, while overhead hang hams, bladders of lard, ropes of onions, and bunches of herbs.

"Sister Nannic shyly smiles her welcome as she hastily arranges the blue dishes on the snowy white cloth, then with a tiny curtsy invites you to share the meal. And since Nicolazic's father divides his time between fishing and gardening, your menu is largely composed of the splendid results of his labor.

"The meal over, you are beckoned into the large garden and shown the many different plots of vegetables. On the river bank at the foot of the garden is a tiny landing place, and with a gay laugh Nicolazic loosens the mooring rope of a small motorboat and bids you come on board. With a quick throb the engine starts, and soon you are speeding down the winding waters of the Rance—on your way back to St. Malo.

"Not many boys can handle a boat as skillfully as this sturdy son of Brittany, but, you see, he comes of a race of fearless seamen, and though he cheerfully helps his father with the land work, he is never so happy as when he is on the water.

"Had you come to visit him in March he would have taken you down to the harbor and shown you the fleet before it left for its annual cod-fishing expedition to the waters off Newfoundland.

"And so you reach St. Malo, the one-time home of the dauntless seamen who founded French Canada—the 'Plymouth' of France."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Here Is a Boy in the Quaint Costume of Brittany, France, Ready to Be Cut Out and Added to Your Collection of Foreign Paper Dolls



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I for I, Myself

"I had a little hobby-horse,
And it was dapple grey.
Its head was made of pea-straw,
Its tail was made of hay.

I sold it to an old woman
For a copper groat;
And I'll not sing my song again
Without a new coat."



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Campfire

Leading camps for boys and girls are to be found advertised in The Christian Science Monitor on the Monday Children's Page and the Thursday Young Folks' Page.

Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

Value of Liquidity In Market Decried By SEC Member

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—A sweeping rebuttal to the position of Wall Street on the controversial matters of "liquidity," "thin markets" and "speculation" was given on Saturday night before the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, by Securities Exchange Commissioner William O. Douglas. Answering a barrage of arguments which has been laid down by the New York Stock Exchange, Commissioner Douglas disparaged the value of liquidity, asserted that as generally understood it was obtained at too large a cost in excessive swings of the market, announced that in general "the interests of investors and speculators are basically divergent," and reasserted the conclusion of the commission in its recent broker-dealer segregation report that professional trading tends to accentuate market trends.

Mr. Douglas began his defense of the commission's position by pointing out that the rules and regulations to which the present illiquidity of the market is attributed have had several important purposes, including the prevention of manipulation and of excessive use of credit, and the removal of the advantage formerly enjoyed by insiders.

Debates Liquidity Use

He then pointed out that the market is now in a position where a smaller volume of trading is naturally to be expected. "Volume of trading usually dries up after a long upward trek in security prices is halted by a swift decline," he said. "It cannot be contended that these natural causes be disregarded and full blame be attributed to federal regulation."

Asserting a close relation between liquidity and manipulation, Mr. Douglas said, "The so-called liquidity and continuity of security markets during past periods of large trading were due in large part to excessive trading by professionals and insiders. A substantial portion of the activity was provided by manipulative efforts of pools. Markets which are free from these influences are more important if not as liquid for the short term. The liquidity of the boom markets paved the way for the illiquidity and lack of continuity of later markets."

The commissioner also raised the question of whether a market in which securities can be instantly and easily sold does not accentuate the business cycle, since it leads to credit expansion. "The purchase of securities on credit is an outright oversaving which may jeopardize true saving. Inasmuch as a belief in the continued existence of liquidity makes for lending capacity on securities, it induces expansion in bank credit, and undue expansion of bank credit has reverberations throughout the entire economic structure."

Speculation Control Needed

Mr. Douglas took the view that while "there is room for speculation which furnishes a bridge between the investor-buyer an dthe investor-seller, there is grave doubt whether that bridge has to be so wide, and the multitude of speculators so large that the number of investors will be overwhelmed.

"If you let speculation alone and set up no controls over it, what starts as moderate speculation will feed on so-called injudicious speculation; the speculative process is quickened and the investment process is weakened. And finally by depleting the ranks of investors in favor of those of speculators, speculation inevitably, sooner or later, destroys its own foundation and builds a debacle.

"The greatest liquidity is always in artificial markets, made by pools and manipulators. The appearance of 'thin' markets is not of itself to be decried. "Thin markets" may promote true liquidity, as well as the contrary. We need to forsake the blind faith in that kind of liquidity for which the markets of the late 20's were conspicuous and to examine de novo the validity of the hypotheses on which that kind of liquidity is based.

"Until we approach the problem from the viewpoint of our total national economy, rather than from that of brokers and dealers bent on increasing their income, we will never reach a satisfactory solution of the problem of attuning the security markets to the public interest."

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Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of July 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 4, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index now stands at 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average. This is 1.4 per cent above the level of a month ago and 0.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of last year.

Although raw material prices weakened slightly during the week, they are 3.1 per cent above the corresponding week of last month. The raw materials index declined 0.1 per cent to 78.7. Semimanufactured articles advanced 0.3 per cent, and finished products rose 0.1 per cent. These groups are 0.5 and 0.6 per cent above their respective levels of a month ago.

The large group of all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week, which was also the level of the corresponding week of last year. This group is 0.6 per cent above the corresponding week of last month.

The index for all the commodities other than farm products and processed foods, representing industrial commodities, advanced 0.1 per cent and now stands 1.4 per cent above last year's corresponding index.

	July 4 1936	June 27 1936	July 6 1935	July 7 1934
All Commodities	79.5	79.4	79.1	74.7
Farm products	80.2	80.2	78.0	64.1
Foods	80.8	81.0	81.9	71.0
Hides & leather prod	94.2	94.4	89.9	87.9
Textile products	69.5	69.5	69.7	71.5
Fuel & light materials	76.4	76.4	74.9	74.2
Metals & metal prod	85.6	85.4	85.7	86.9
Building materials	85.7	85.6	84.8	87.5
Chemicals and drugs	78.3	78.0	79.5	75.7
House furnishing goods	82.6	82.6	81.8	83.1
Miscellaneous	70.3	70.1	68.0	69.9
Raw materials	78.7	78.8	1x	1x
Semimanufac articles	74.4	74.2	1x	1x
Finished products	80.9	80.8	1x	1x
All com other than farm products	79.3	79.3	79.3	76.9
All com other than farm prod and foods	78.9	78.8	77.8	76.6

1x—Not computed.

New Dawn-to-Dusk Air Schedules To S. America July 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dawn-to-dusk air service, the first, between North and South America, to speed mail, passengers and express across the Caribbean Sea to the southern continent within twenty-four hours from New York, Chicago and intermediate cities, is announced by the Pan American Airways System as part of a new program of high-speed schedules to cut days from the best previous transport time between this country and the thirty-three countries and colonies reached by the air mail service south of the United States. The new schedules, to start July 15, will place America's foreign air transport far ahead of any international air service on the globe, were made public following approval of the program by the Post Office Department in Washington.

Service over the great eastern trade route to Argentina will be increased from one trip to two through trips each week as far as Rio de Janeiro. Air mail will be delivered in the Brazilian and Argentine capitals within four and one-half flying days of the United States.

The West Indies, as far as San Juan, Puerto Rico, will be within 24 hours of cities as far west as Chicago. Jamaica, in the northern Caribbean, will be within 18 hours and Colombia, on the South American continent, will be within 24 hours of principal cities in the United States. The Panama Canal Zone, and Colombia and Ecuador on the Pacific side of the continent, will be within 48 hours of New York, while Lima, capital of Peru, will be within two and one-half days, northern Chile within three days and Santiago, the capital, within four days. New schedules from Santiago call for crossing the Andes and delivery in Buenos Aires within half a day of Santiago.

From Brownsville, Texas, new schedules will bring all of Mexico and Guatemala within one day, and all of Central America and Panama within two days of the border.

S. Australia Mineral Output Up 45 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., May 31—An increase of 45.4 per cent over the previous record in 1934 was shown in mineral production in South Australia in 1935, according to figures just issued by the Mines Department.

The value of the output was £2,529,889. The improvement was due largely to the extraordinary rise in the production of iron ore, the value of which represented 84 per cent of the total. The quantity of gypsum raised was 102,268 tons, the largest yet recorded.

The Government is assisting gold-prospecting parties by the issue of equipment, and has been encouraging unemployed men to search the hills districts where there have been promising indications, although on a small scale. The result is that these areas are being thoroughly combed for precious metals and prospecting in Central Australia, where there is a large variety of minerals, is now very active.

England's June Output Of Steel Holds Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the month of June England's output of steel was 965,900 tons, compared with 963,000 in May, last, and 770,000 in June, 1935. This made for the half year a total of 5,743,400 tons, compared with 4,801,200 in the similar period of 1935.

Pig iron output in June was 644,100 tons, compared with 661,000 in May, last, and 529,300 in June, 1935, making for the half year 3,748,700 tons, compared with 3,173,000 a year before.

Low Money Rates To Continue, Says British Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Maintenance of low interest rates was forecast by Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, in a recent address here.

Mr. McKenna thus differs radically from the Westminster Bank, another of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, which takes the view, in its current monthly review, that the tendency of money rates is now likely to be upward and that this should not be objectionable since it may be offset by wider and more profitable employment of capital.

Mr. McKenna's answer to such contentions is that they do not attach sufficient importance to the change which has taken place since 1931 in Britain's system of money supply.

Now that the United Kingdom had departed from the gold standard, Mr. McKenna went on, its monetary authorities were at liberty to give first place to the requirements of business. This relative freedom to meet the demand for credit, he said, was one of the most striking benefits resulting from the adoption of a regulated money system and there was nothing inherent in that system as it now operated to warrant the suggestion that cheap money must come to an end as soon as trade recovery passed a given point.

It was said that British recovery could only be precarious unless foreign trade were restored in full measure, but he did not think that Britain's internal power of recovery was as yet by any means exhausted. In the last seven years a considerable change had taken place in the composition of the United Kingdom's business. It was estimated that in 1929 nearly one quarter of Britain's production was for export, whereas today the proportion was proably only one sixth. So long as the present financial policy was maintained and so long as any large body of efficient labor still remained to be absorbed in employment there was no reason to anticipate a check on the upward movement.

Mr. McKenna also said that since the war, local authorities in Britain had spent a total approaching £2,000,000,000 on capital works and that enormous total had on the whole been judiciously spent, the condition of the people having, as a consequence, been greatly improved.

Retail Activity In Chicago Area Holding Up Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Pessimism in many of the farming areas as a result of the widespread drought had its effect upon Chicago business during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While there has been no drastic curtailment of rural buying, there are many who feel that a continuation of the dry spell may play serious havoc with consumer buying in adversely affected agricultural zones. On the other hand, farmers who have been able to harvest their crops at new high prices are extremely optimistic.

Retail activity in Chicago kept up to the figures of recent weeks. Many stores have practically cleared their shelves of all summer clothing, with no signs of a let-down in demand.

Furniture buying is the best in a decade, with both retailers and wholesalers benefiting by the demand.

In the industrial field, employment continues upward. Several concerns are said to be making unusually heavy commitments for future supplies, many orders being for 1937 delivery. A feeling that a price rise is imminent is one factor in the stimulated purchasing.

Railroads and other business profiting from the vacationist report the best year since 1930, even including the world fair spurt of 1933.

Wool Goods Lines Now More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Added buyers in the market and mill booking of more duplicates on fall suitings and overcoats are factors in better business in wool goods. Demand for women's wear fabrics shot upward, as garment manufacturers who have just completed initial showings of their new lines placed initial orders, says the New York Wool Top Exchange Service, reviewing the last week.

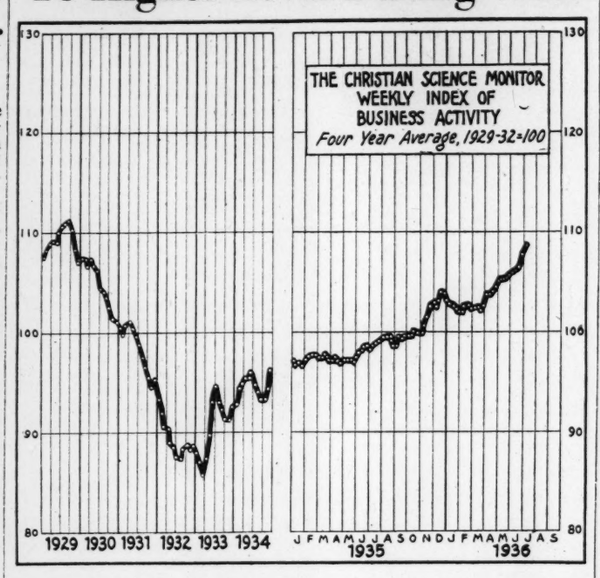
"A few mills opened lines of tropical worsteds and similar lightweight weaves for the summer, 1937, season, at prices that showed advances of 7½ cents to 10 cents a yard over last season," says the Service. "Initial business on these goods was reported as satisfactory. Large users placed substantial orders for delivery in October and November.

"Nubby coatings, fancy woolens for travel wear, and suitings continued to lead sales of women's wear fabrics. Orders were estimated at about 2,000,000 yards. Garment manufacturers expect to do more business this year than they did last, and are basing their piece goods purchases on these expectations.

"In men's wear markets, business was confined mostly to merchandise for fall, although some orders were written on spring lines which will be officially opened in the next two weeks. Prices on most suitings were strong.

"Manufacturing operations were irregular but were less than during the previous week. Some mills were compelled to shut down for a few days to take inventory and make necessary machinery repairs. Others closed in order to give their employees a holiday. Sales of clothing at retail were larger, showing to some extent the influence of bonus spending. Sweaters and travel coats sold in volume at retail, along with wool swim suits."

Monitor Business Index Moves To Higher Level During Week



All the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index showed substantial gains for the week ended July 4, as compared with the previous week, indicating that business improvement is continuing. The index advanced from 107.9 for the week ended June 27 to 108.9 for the week ended July 4, and compares with 98.3 on July 6, 1935.

Of the three series included in the index, miscellaneous carloadings showed a decrease as expected because of the July 4 holiday, but when adjusted for seasonal variation the figure showed a good increase. Bank debits were not expected to show a seasonal gain, but actually increased substantially, and while an intramonthly upturn was anticipated, the final figure was higher than expected. Electric power output after adjustment for the holiday and seasonal variation also showed a good gain.

Steel consumption was fully sustained during the past week except for minor decreases and ingot output declined only 1½ points to 70 per cent capacity, according to Iron Age. As yet, says the steel report, very few buyers have translated their fear of strikes into actual orders. Steel production the first six months of 1936 was 35 per cent above the like period of 1935.

Automobile production declined slightly last week, according to Cram's Reports, showing a total of 99,695 against 100,733 for the previous week. The decline in Chrysler units was the retarding factor. This company eased production to 21,590 from 23,175, while Ford and Lincoln held unchanged at 23,750. General Motors raised its total to 44,548 from 43,486. This company set a June record in the sale of automobiles throughout the world, selling 189,756 units.

Retail distribution continued to show further gains throughout the country, with a decline in the drought areas. Business was spurred on mostly by consumers' demand for summer requirements.

New England was one of the busiest sections of the country. The shoe industry is busy, the textile trade is quite active and woolen mills have enough orders to carry them for some time. The entire New England section reports a sharp increase in vacation travel, stimulated largely by the passenger fare reductions. More passengers are coming into New England, both by rail and motors, than in several years, and the amount spent here by these summer visitors is expected to set a new high figure.

As for the country as a whole, industrial activity is at a high rate, the petroleum industry is in a good position, the price structure outlook is favorable, and gasoline consumption records are being broken. Inventories throughout the country are not large and inventories of many commodities, have been cut sharply. There has been a greater acceleration in heavy industries, according to recent reports.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average as 100:

	July 4* 1936	June 27 1936	July 6 1935
Combined index	108.9	107.9	98.3
Bk debits outside NYC	99.7	98.4	94.3
Elec Power prod	127.2	126.2	108.2
Car loadings, misc	99.8	99.1	92.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York.

A goodly proportion of Wall Street's better known personalities spent last week in Virginia at the round table conducted by the New York Stock Exchange under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. While there was plenty of activity in the Street—stocks rose so rapidly that some of the indices registered new recovery highs—most of the talking was done in Virginia.

Such matters of serious financial concern were discussed as the economic value of speculation, the "liquidity" issue, the power of the reserve system to influence the business cycle, the state of the Treasury finances, the present capital gains-and-loss tax about which exchange authorities and large investors are much concerned, and the importance of comprehensive financial information.

Difficulty of Credit Control

While most of the speakers were sympathetic to the Wall Street rather than the Washington point of view, this was not intentional on the part of the Exchange officials who organized the round table but was due chiefly to the inability of New Deal representatives to be present. However, in the concluding speech of the business and finance session, on Saturday night, Securities Exchange Commissioner William O. Douglas presented the Administration point of view on most of the issues under discussion.

One of the surprises of the session occurred in the discussion of credit control, when all three speakers, apparently without previous consultation, included in their remarks a decided caveat against over-reliance on the power of the Federal Reserve System to "control" credit. One of them, Dr. Randolph Burgess, vice president of the New York Reserve Bank and the outstanding official exponent of Reserve policy today, said that the lay use of the word "control" gave Reserve officials chills.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Burgess was unable to state whether the increased powers given the Reserve authorities in recent years had been anything more than sufficient to keep up with the increase in the strength of the unstabilizing forces. He agreed that a reduction in the price of gold would be one effective way of coping with the present excess reserves, but he thought it neither psychologically nor politically feasible.

Value of Speculation

A considerable overhauling was given to the question of the economic value of speculation. The point of view of the Exchange was given by Mr. Gay in his Tuesday evening amphitheater address and that of the Securities and Exchange Commission by Commissioner William O. Douglas on Saturday evening. Naturally interwoven with this subject in discussion was the collateral matter of "liquidity," Mr. Gay of course stressing and Commissioner Douglas minimizing its value.

Another subject on which varying and in some cases conflicting points of view were expressed was that of financial information for the investor. Mr. Douglas presented the orthodox Commission point of view on the advantages to the investor of the largely increased information made available by the Act of 1933. Kenneth C. Hogate, president of the Wall Street Journal, described the volume, speed, and accuracy with which private enterprise has developed financial reporting. Colby M. Chester, chairman of General Foods, submitted the results of a questionnaire submitted to stockholders to discover whether they felt they were receiving adequate information. Two thirds were satisfied.

At the beginning of the week the double dose of bad news involved in drought and labor troubles shoved stock prices down, particularly in the steels and the stocks particularly dependent on farm buying. The persistent strength of favorable business news, however, and a substantial reappraisal of the meaning of the steel labor news caused the market to reverse itself sharply and break out on the up side, led by steels and rails.

Interest in Commodities

The spectacular upswing in wheat and cotton prices has further accentuated the swing in speculative interest from stocks to commodities. Other minor bull markets in the commodities include tin, rubber and cocoa. The drought has caused a bear market in hides on the expectation that large numbers of cattle will be slaughtered for what value can be salvaged out of their skins. The liquidation of the producer pool holdings of cotton at an unexpected early date was big news in the cotton trade and was followed by the biggest trading day in years.

Many signs indicate that federal regulation of the stock markets is heading at last for a constitutional show-down. It appears that the attorneys of Mr. C. C. Wright, on the Commission's carpet for operations in a cat-and-dog Los Angeles airplane stock, will resist the Commission's effort to make him go to Los Angeles to defend himself. The fact that Mr. Gay departed on Tuesday evening at Charlottesville from his usual conservative exposition of the Exchange's position, to defend speculation and liquidity was taken as a favorable sign by those who feel that the Exchange has taken federal control so far lying down, and who are still disgruntled at Mr. Gay"s action the previous week in refusing to release his margin figures to the press until he got a release from the Reserve Board.

New security offerings fell off to $28.000,000, the smallest in a couple of months. Recent issues had been going rather slowly, although in only one or two cases are they selling below the original offering price. An increase is expected this week.

Interest Rates Reduced by RFC To Aid Recovery

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advocate of lower interest rates, has announced a sharp scaling down of interest charges to its own debtors.

Cuts ranging up to one per cent effective as of July 1 were made public by Chairman Jesse H. Jones, who said they were made possible because "we have accumulated an operating reserve sufficient to cover contingencies."

Borrows at Low Rates

In addition, he said, the Treasury now was able to borrow "at very low rates" and this had enabled that department to cut its rate to the corporation from 2¾ to 2¼ per cent.

The reductions in rates to lending institutions, the corporation head said, "are made with the request and expectation that reductions will be passed along to their debtors, our purpose being to help the man in debt as well as the lending institution to which he is indebted.

"This applies also to receivers of banks and lending institutions, as the debtors of these are entitled to the same consideration as are their creditors."

The rate reductions were as follows:

To bank and bank receivers—from 4 to 3 per cent.

To industrial enterprises—from 5 to a flexible rate ranging between 4 and 5, depending "upon the character of the loan and the circumstances of the borrower."

Aid to Real Estate

On real estate loans advanced by the RFC Mortgage Company—From 5 to a flexible rate ranging between 4 and 5.

To the Commodity Credit Corporation—From 3 to 2½, thus enabling the corporation to cut rates to its borrowers.

To insurance companies, mortgage loan companies, credit unions, livestock and agricultural credit corporations, joint stock land banks, flood, earthquake and other catastrophe loans—from 4 to 3½.

A reduction from 4 to 3½ also was made in loans to finance orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and to building and loan associations. The rate to the latter, however, would not apply when the home loan banks, which serve such institutions, offered a higher rate.

Jones said it was believed "to be in the interest of continued recovery that the most favorable treatment possible be given our borrowers who still have frozen assets, and those industrial and catastrophe borrowers who are having the greatest difficulty."

Sale of 'Baby Bonds' Already Has Passed Half Billion Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Selling at an average daily total of $1,535,000, the half billion dollar mark in maturity value has been passed in the sale of United States Savings, or "Baby Bonds," Wayne C. Taylor, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, announces.

Savings bonds were made available on March 1, 1935. In the ten months from that date to the end of the year purchases amounted to a maturity value of $259,000,000, or an average daily sale for each business day of about $1,000,000.

Purchases from Jan. 1 to July 6 represent maturity value of $241,000,000, or an average daily sale of about $1,535,000 for each business day, reflecting a 50 per cent increase in the average daily sale for the year 1936 over 1935.

Many inquirires have been received at the Treasury as to the advisability of selling soldiers bonus bonds, which have been redeemed to the value of about $1,000,000,000, and purchasing "Baby Bonds" with the proceeds. Secretary Morgenthau has advised that if investors desired to hold their bonds until maturity it would be more advantageous to retain the bonus bonds.

The bonus bonds, if held until maturity, will pay 3 per cent interest, while the "Baby Bonds" pay an average of 2.9 per cent interest.

Bush Terminal Has Consolidation Plan To End Difficulties

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred E. Smith would become a director of the Bush Terminal Company and the Bush Terminal Buildings Company under a plan announced by a committee representing preferred stockholders. The plan proposed consolidation aiming to end months of litigation in federal courts.

Others who have agreed to serve as members of the board are E. J. Nally, director of the Radio Corporation of America; Louis A. Keidel, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company; C. L. Jones, vice-president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Melbourne S. Meyer, formerly with Dominick & Dominick; E. T. Bedford, president of the Columbia Refining Company, and Holt S. McKinney, ex-treasurer of the Vacuum Oil Company.

The plan would provide unified economical management and would contemplate termination of receivership and other proceedings of the Terminal Company, said Alfred N. Houston, counsel for a committee which has on deposit 78 per cent of outstanding preferred stock of the Buildings Company.

World Rayon Yarn Production Billion Pounds for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The world's production of rayon yarn and staple fiber for 1935 passed the billion-pound mark for the first time in the history of the industry, according to figures compiled by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Actual production last year aggregated 1,069,902,000 pounds, a gain of 246,721,000 pounds, or 29.9 per cent, compared with production of 823,181,000 pounds in 1934. Rayon yarn production in 1935 aggregated 963,063,000 pounds, an increase of 22 per cent over the 1934 figure of 769,396,000 pounds. Rayon staple fiber output for 1935 was 133,839,000 pounds, an increase of 148 per cent, compared with the 1934 output of 53,785,000 pounds.

Practically every important producing country contributed to the gain last year. Japan, however, has made a decided imprint on world rayon production. Negligible in 1918, and only 2 per cent of the world output in 1925, Japan had increased to 22 per cent by 1935. She became second largest producer in 1934 and has continued emphatically so in 1935.

The United States retained its share of about one fourth of world production in 1935. Germany also has kept her 13 to 14 per cent of the total. Italy has consistently been losing its share of yarn production but its total yarn and fiber output was not far below the 1925 level of 15 per cent. Great Britain has for several years been getting about 11 per cent. France has been losing from one point of view, namely, her share on a percentage basis, but she has not lost to any great extent.

The following figures show the total rayon yarn and staple fiber production of the more important producing countries for 1935, 1934 and 1929:

(000 omitted)	1935 Pounds	1934 Pounds	1929 Pounds
United States	261,659	210,696	121,899
Japan	237,943	157,820	27,000
Italy	152,000	106,900	71,000
Germany	135,000	102,000	61,750
Great Britain	121,500	90,900	55,300
France	60,800	61,600	41,800
Netherlands	21,150	21,900	17,600
Belgium	14,000	12,800	16,000
Russia	13,200	11,900	660
All others	52,200	11,900	660
World total	1,069,902	823,181	444,374

Short Wheat Crop For Both Canada And U. S. Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Drought conditions, which have caused great losses in leading crops in this country, are extending into Canada, with the result that the yield prospects in the prairie provinces have been lowered decidedly. Until the last two weeks or so, Canada had been favored with more rain than our Northwest. The deterioration in Canada, however, has been rapid, and this has been a tremendous factor in lifting grain prices to the highest levels in many months.

Wheat futures advanced rapidly and then declined about 7 cents a bushel from the top. This decline was followed by a recovery which again put the market close to the top levels. The market was extremely sensitive to the Canadian weather news, and reports of rains in midweek caused free selling. It appeared later that the rains were confined to comparatively small areas, and both Chicago and Winnipeg prices hardened quickly.

The Canadian Government report gave the June 30 condition of wheat as 82, a decline of 13 points during June. While not as low as some private reports, this indicated the crop was going down hill, and since June 30 the weather conditions have been the severest of the season.

Winter Wheat Outlook

Weather conditions, while difficult for crops generally, were favorable for winter wheat harvest, and the season has been unusually early. Primary receipts are running up to more than 4,000,000 bushels of wheat daily, and constitute an offsetting influence to the bullish spring wheat developments. Winter wheat raisers are getting unexpectedly large returns for their wheat compared with what was expected a month ago. Cash wheat premiums hold fairly strong at all domestic markets.

The carry-over of wheat is about 125,000,000 bushels. With a crop of 638,000,000 bushels, the total crop and carry-over will be about 763,000,000 bushels, which would just about meet domestic requirements, providing a similar carry-over for next year.

It is expected some imports will be necessary from Canada, but the amount may not be so large as the past year, unless there are further losses in spring wheat.

Flour buying has been on a much larger scale recently than a year ago, buyers becoming alarmed over the rise in prices for wheat and buying freely. Stocks of flour at the end of the crop year were moderate.

Foreign markets have become perturbed also over the outlook in Canada, there now being much less assurance that the Canadian wheat will be available at the cheap price levels that were expected.

Corn Prospects Also Shrink

Corn advanced to the highest levels of the season, and the losses in other crops and [illegible]es and forage crops has made a strong situation for the old crop months. The crop is estimated at 2,245,000,000 bushels, compared with a revised estimate of 2,291,000,000 bushels for last year.

The stocks of corn on farms July 1 were placed at 392,000,000 bushels, compared with 208,000,000 bushels a year ago. Deterioration in corn has begun in some sections, and a break in present conditions is necessary to prevent a further shrinkage in prospects.

The most drastic cut in the crops was in rye, with an estimate of 26,400,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels last year. The rye crop was hard hit by winter-killing, and the later drought conditions just about finished the crop in the northwest. Barley was estimated at 165,000,000 bushels, while the oats estimate was for only 805,000,000 bushels. The final estimate of barley for 1935 was 292,000,000 bushels.

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Member Federal Reserve System
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Surprises Rule Final Olympic Athletic Tests

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Consistency may be a jewel, but that particular brand of precious stone was conspicuously absent as the picked athletes fought out the battles for positions on the Olympic track and field team on Saturday and Sunday at the new Randall's Island Stadium.

The biggest surprise came in the pole vault, when the young Hawaiian, George Varoff, fresh from his sensational world record in the pole vault at Princeton a week ago, dropped out after missing at 14ft. 3in., and the three stars of the University of Southern California—William N. Graber, Earle Meadows and William H. Selton—by clearing the bar at the height, tied for the places They also tried to snatch his record, but failed in this attempt.

A world record went by the board, however, when not only Cornelius Johnson, the favorite for the high jump, but David Albritten, a colleague of Owens at Ohio State University, made clean jumps of 6ft. 9¾in., ending the supremacy of Walter Marty, who was also eliminated from the team by Delos P. Thurber, a newcomer from U. S. C., who won third place with a jump of 6ft. 6in. Johnson tried for the record first, and cleared it. The crowd cheered him, only to roar in utter surprise when the Ohio State star followed his California rival over the bar with equal skill. They jumped off once more for premier position, but both failed in the attempt.

Fastest Steeplechase

The successful performers made it clear that new records are likely at Berlin, as the best performances in preceding Olympiads were tied or eclipsed in several events. In the steeplechase, the fastest 3000-meters ever run over obstacles, far ahead of any Olympic record, was established by Harold Manning, the Kansas Cyclone, when he made the distance in 9m. 8.2s., against the American record of Joseph P. McCluskey of 9m. 14.5s., and the Olympic best of the Finn, T. A. Loukola, in 1928, 9m. 21.8s. McCluskey was second, and Glen Dawson third, as Eino Pentti decided to rest on his laurels in the 10,000-meter last Saturday, and Tom Deckard shifted to the 5000-meter run, in which he played a prominent part in one of the outstanding sensations of a sensational day.

The first of these was the 1500-meter run. At the request of the competitors heats for this had been called off on Saturday much to the disgust of the spectators, but those who came yesterday had their desires more than satisfied. Glen Cunningham had the pole, with C. Gene Venzke and Archie San Romani far out in the middle and William R. Bonthron on the outside.

They swept into the final round with the older Kansan in the lead, Venzke second and Bonthron trying in vain to overtake San Romani. The latter went after Venzke, and passed him easily, but Cunningham was of sterner nature, and just managed to stave off the rush of his fellow Kansan by an inch or two at the tape. The time was 3m. 49.9s., bettering the Olympic time of Luigi Beccali of Italy, 3m. 51.2s., at Los Angeles in 1932.

Zamperini Surprises

Louis Zamperini, a California schoolboy, competing unattached, came close to furnishing the sensation of the entire meet, when he ran Donald Lash a dead heat in the 5000 meters. All through the race there was a scramble, with Lash climbing out into a big lead, and half a dozen others weaving in and out in the next half-dozen positions.

Gradually Lash came back to them, and when they overtook him, a scramble ensued that found them all in a knot. Lash was urging on his teammate Deckard, but first an unknown by the name of A. Gedwillas, of West Virginia, took a lead, and then Zamperini started his attack. This roused Lash, and he left Deckard to his fate and galloped into the stretch with his usual sprint. He got in front, but the schoolboy was too close for comfort, and a final dash by Zamperini just caught the champion. Deckard managed to overtake the unknown, however, and took third place, with Gedwillas a good fourth.

Sprints a Quandary

The sprint situation left the committee in a quandary, in selecting the 400-meter relay team, with the stars woven in and out of positions of individual prominence in the individual standing. Jesse Owens was all settled, with first place in both the 100 and 200, as well as in the broad jump. Metcalfe, second in the 100 and fourth in the 200, and Frank Wykoff, surprise third in the century, did not compete at all in the longer run. Matthew (Mack) Robinson of Pasadena was seventh in the 100 and scored a sensation by taking second in the 200, with Robert R. Packard, a newcomer from University of Georgia, taking third position in the longer sprint, though not entered in the 100. This left Foy Draper, Marty Glickman, Sam S. Stoller of Michigan, from the 100, with Harvey Wallender, University of Texas, unplaced in that, but sixth in the 200, and Jack A. Wyershauser, of Stanford, survivors from the balance.

Germany Advances To Interzone Final

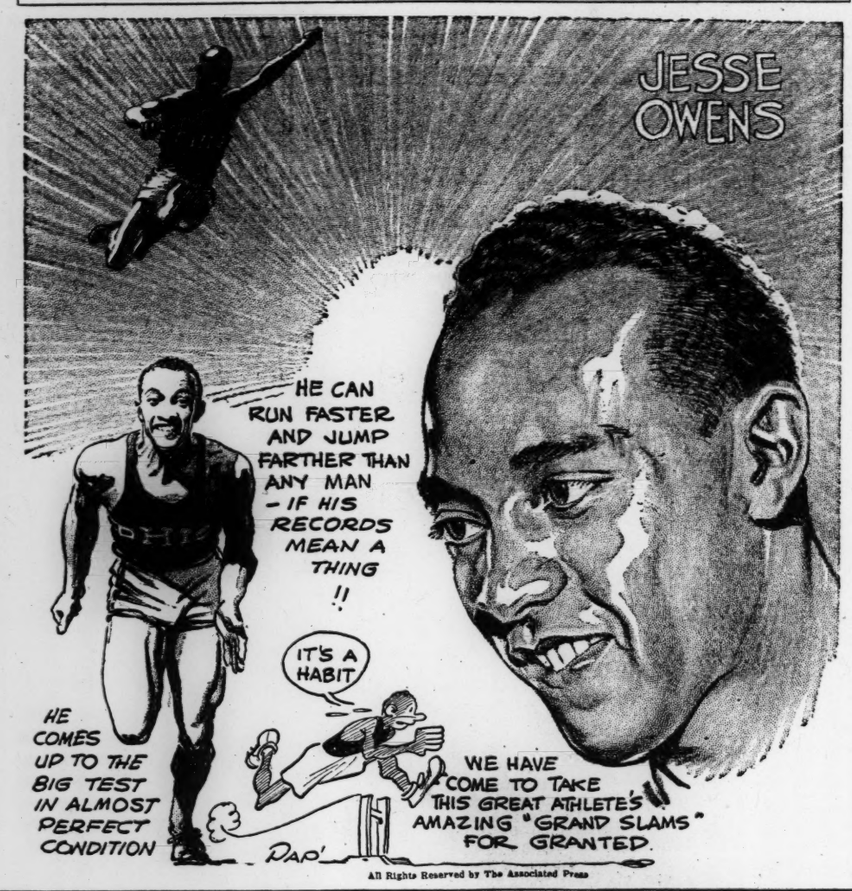
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, July 13 (AP)—Germany's two-man team qualified for the interzone final of the Davis Cup tennis competition when Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heiner Henkel won the doubles for the third and deciding victory over Yugoslavia in the European zone finals.

The Germans will meet Australia's team of Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist at Wimbledon July 18, 20 and 21, with the winner earning the right to challenge Britain for the coveted trophy.

Von Cramm and Henkel, who won the first two singles matches, were carried to five sets by Ferenc Kukuljevic and Josef Mitic, but finally won 8—6, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. A crowd of 7000 saw the Yugoslavians put up a great battle despite heat so intense that the match was delayed until late afternoon

The Yugoslavian pair held a 2—0 lead in the deciding set, but the Germans, with Henkel leading the attack, rallied and took six of the next seven games to clinch the victory.

The One and Only Owens- - - —By Pap'



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National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	49	30	.620
Chicago	47	29	.618
Pittsburgh	42	35	.545
Cincinnati	39	37	.513
New York	40	38	.513
Boston	38	41	.481
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
Brooklyn	27	53	.338

Results July 11

Boston 3, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 9, New York 3.
One game postponed.

Results July 12

Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 4, New York 2.
New York 8, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings).
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 2 (10 innings).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	26	.671
Detroit	43	35	.551
Boston	43	37	.538
Washington	42	37	.532
Cleveland	42	38	.525
Chicago	38	40	.487
Philadelphia	27	49	.355
St. Louis	24	50	.324

Results July 11

Chicago 9, Boston 1.
Cleveland 10, New York 2.
Washington 10, Detroit 7.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.

Results July 12

Cleveland 5, Boston 2.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
Chicago 5, New York 0.
New York 5, Chicago 4.

American Yachts Win Again

GREENOCK, Scotland, July 13 (AP)—For the second straight day the American team won the race in the competition for the British-American Yachting Cup Saturday, outscoring the Britons 20¼ points to 16. J. Seward Johnson's Mood took the lead early in the race and never was seriously challenged as she scored 8⅛ of the Americans' points. The British boat Lalaga was second. Then came Herman Whiton's Indian Scout, which led the Americans to victory Friday.

Chilean Wins Irish Title

DUBLIN, July 13 (AP)—Anita Lizana of Chile won the Irish singles tennis championship Saturday, defeating E. N. Dicken, 6—3, 6—3, in the final round.

Olympic Hopes Improve for U. S. Men Swimmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., July 13—If one had to mention the outstanding phase of the three-day program here which decided the United States Olympic swimming team to compete next month at Berlin it would not be any particular event or outstanding time made by the various stars but rather the good, clean sportsmanship of the entire group.

The final in the 100-meter backstroke Saturday was the most exciting race up to this time with William Beebe, Wilmette, Ill.; Adolph Kiefer, Lake Shore A. C.; Taylor Drysdale, Detroit A. C.; Dan Zehr, Northwestern University; Al Vande Weghe, Newark A. C.; Harry Rieke, University of Michigan, and William Wellen Jr., Princeton, going to the starting line.

They were all off with the crack of the gun in a fast start, with the leader undecided until the 80-meter mark, where Kiefer, world-record holder for this distance, took the front position in a spurt which left little doubt as to the best man. Second place in this event was very closely contested, with Albert Vande Weghe and Taylor Drysdale finishing in that order. The time was 1m. 7.5s., which broke the Olympic record by .7 of a second. This is also faster than the accepted world record, but Kiefer has done as low as 1m. 5.6s.

The 400-meter freestyle final Saturday with John Patton, Fort Lauderdale; Jim Gilhula, Detroit; Ralph Gilman, Alameda, Calif.; Dexter Woodford, Ohio State; John Macionis, Yale; Ralph Flanagan, Miami; Jack Medica, Washington University, saw Flanagan take the lead by one yard in the first lap and gradually increase it until he was 12 yards ahead of Medica at the finish. Medica had a six-yard lead over Macionis. The time for this event was 4m. 47.8s., which betters the Olympic record set by Buster Crabbe in 1932.

Those to reach the final in the 200-meter freestyle Sunday were: Paul Wolf, Los Angeles; Charles Hutter, Harvard; Ralph Gilman, Alameda, Calif; James Gilhula, Detroit; Tom Haynie, Michigan; R. A. Cooke Jr of Yale, and Dexter Woodford, Ohio State.

In this event six were to qualify as this race is not on the Olympic program, but that many boys are needed to fill out the relay team and act as alternates. Of the seven that went to the starting line all but Woodford made the team. Hutter took a one-yard lead until the last lap when Wolf passed him. The others finished in the order named above.

The final in the 200-meter breaststroke got off to an exceptionally fast start and at the first turn Johnny Higgins, Olneyville Boys' Club, took the lead with Jack Kasley, second and Jack Gorman, third. The positions remained this way until the last lap when Higgins started his butterfly sprint to win by 10 yards over Kasley. Ray Kaye came from behind to overtake and pass Gorman in the last 15 meters. These three then will make up the breaststroke team for the Games. The time for this event—2m. 41.1s., the fastest time ever made on a long course, beating by .1s. the time of Neizo Koike, Japanese swimmer. This is also a new Olympic record, breaking the old one of 2m. 44.9s.

This was one event the United States was not any too sure of winning from the Japanese, but if Higgins keeps that up, and it seemed as though he did it with very little effort and might be capable of even better time, the chances seem good.

WARWICK, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Subject to the raising of enough money to cover the expenses of the trip, the following will make up the men's swimming team to represent the United States in that branch of the Olympic Games at Berlin next month:

100-Meter Freestyle—Arthur Highland, Chicago; Peter Fick, New York; Arthur Lindegren, Detroit.

400- and 1500-Meter Freestyle—*Ralph Flanagan, Miami; *Jack Medica, U. of Washington.

1500-Meter Freestyle—*James Christy, Chicago.

400-Meter Freestyle — John Macionis, Philadelphia.

200-Meter Breaststroke—John Higgins, Providence; Jack Kasley, U. of Michigan; Ray Kaye, Detroit.

100-Meter Breaststroke—Adolph Kiefer, Chicago; Albert Vande Weghe, Newark, N. J.; Taylor Drysdale, Detroit.

Unassigned—Paul Wolf, Los Angeles; Charles Hutter, Harvard; Ralph Gilman, Alameda, Calif.; *James Gilhula, Detroit; R. A. Cooke Jr., Yale; Tome Haynie, University of Michigan.

Diving—*Frank Kurtz, Los Angeles; *Dick Degener, Detroit; Elbert Root, Detroit; Al Green, Chicago; Marshall Wayne, Miami, Fla.

*Members of 1932 Olympic team.

Canadian Olympic Teams Selected

MONTREAL, July 13 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic Committee has selected a nine-man track and field team to carry the Dominion's colors in the international games at Berlin.

Howie MacPhee of Vancouver, who won both sprints, the 200 meters in new Canadian record time, in the final tryouts, heads a trio of sprinters in the men's team. The others are Johnny Loarring of London, Ont., who took the 400-meter hurdles in record time, and the 400-meter run in the trials, and Bruce Humber of Victoria.

Also named to the squad are Phil Edwards, McGill star, in the 800 meters; Larry O'Connor of Toronto, in the 110-meter hurdles; Sammy Richardson, Toronto, in the broad jump; Marshall Limon, Vancouver, 400-meter run; Sylvanus Apps, Hamilton, pole vault, and Harold Webster, Hamilton, Marathon. O'Connor equaled the Canadian record of 15.2s. in the hurdle trials, while Richardson, in addition to winning the broad jump, also took the hop, step and jump.

On the women's team are Aileen Meagher, Halifax; Hilda Cameron, Jeannetee Dolson, and Dot Brookshaw, Toronto, all sprinters; Betty Taylor, Hamilton, hurdler; and Margaret Bell, Vancouver, high jump.

Three Star Too Will Represent America

By a Staff Correspondent

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 13—Glen Waterhouse and Woodbridge Metcalf, with their star class yacht, Three Star Too, from San Francisco, won the privilege of representing the United States in the Olympic races at Kiel, Germany, next month, as the result of the tryouts held at Sayville, Great South Bay, Long Island. Over the week end, Draco, the local representative, sailed by E. V. Ketcham Jr., and William Hayward, was a close second, an extra race late yesterday afternoon being necessary to decide the question.

The first race, originally scheduled for Friday, was postponed for lack of wind, and Three Star Too won both ends of the doubleheader set for Saturday, with Draco second, and Dixie, from Houston, Texas, third. But in the first race yesterday, Draco won, and Dixie was second by a margin of three seconds luffing out the California boat. This gave the first two seven points each, and made a sail-off necessary. But Draco was slow in starting, and the Californians held the weather position all the way over the 10 miles, to win by 55 seconds. The boat and the skipper and his sheet tender will depart with the main team Wednesday on the Manhattan.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	55	29	.655
Newark	53	34	.609
Buffalo	53	36	.596
Baltimore	48	41	.539
Montreal	43	45	.489
Toronto	37	52	.416
Albany	32	52	.381
Syracuse	26	58	.310

Results July 11

Rochester 8, Syracuse 4.
Rochester 13, Syracuse 3.
Buffalo 9, Albany 5
Baltimore 8, Toronto 5.
Toronto 9, Baltimore 1.
One game postponed.

Results July 12

Montreal 3, Newark 1.
Newark 3, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 5.
Syracuse 4, Baltimore 2.
Rochester 5, Toronto 4.
Rochester 3, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 4, Albany 3.

Parker to Umpire in Olympics

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 13 (AP)—George L. (Tiny) Parker, National League umpire temporarily officiating in the South Atlantic League, has been released by President E. M. Wilder so that he can serve as umpire-in-chief of the Olympic baseball games in Berlin.

Rieber for Myatt

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP)—Del Baker, acting manager of the Detroit American League baseball team, said yesterday Frank Rieber, catcher, had been traded to Montreal for Glenn Myatt, also a catcher. Baker said that the transaction was made through the club's office in Detroit.

Bees Top Majors For Week, Taking Four Straight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The big news of the week in the major league baseball races concerns the Boston Bees, who, after sinking to sixth place several weeks ago, have started winning again and threaten the clubs immediately ahead of them in the National League standing.

The Bees ranked close to the bottom of the league offensively, but they managed to win four straight games. After the three-day intermission caused by the annual All-Star game in Boston, the Bees went to Cincinnati and defeated the Reds in one night and two day contests, and then moved on to Pittsbburgh to capture the series opener from the Pirates.

The secret of Boston's success is found in their defensive record. In four games, the Bees allowed only 10 enemy runs and committed only three errors They failed to hit a home run all week. It is the club's longest winning streak this season.

Bees Close to Fifth

As a result of this record, the Bees now stand 2½ games away from fifth place, held at present by the New York Giants and Cincinnati Reds.

Over in the American League, the New York Yankees ran into a few minor troubles and saw the Chicago White Sox, Cleveland Indians and Philadelphia Athletics walk off with honors for the seven-day period. The Sox, Indians and A's each won three games and dropped only one, to tie for top honors. All are in the second division, so their records had practically no bearing on the pennant race.

Although the Yankees fell below the .500 percentage for the first time in weeks, they were not the poorest performers in the American League. They won two and lost three, but both the Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns took only one out of four. The Red Sox ran up a five-game victory streak at the beginning of their present home stand, but have had little success since the western clubs arrived in the Hub.

At the conclusion of yesterday's game, the Yankees held a 9½ game lead over their closest rival, Detroit, and were 10½ contests ahead of the third-place Red Sox.

Going back to the National League once more, we find the St. Louis Cardinals still leading the race, with the Chicago Cubs a close second. The Cubs won four out of six for the week, while the Cards took three out of five, giving the Chicago club a one-half game advantage.

The Cardinals were handed what might have been a serious setback on Saturday, when Dizzy Dean was hit on the head by a line drive off the bat of Burgess Whitehead. The St. Louis pitching ace will be on the sidelines for several days. The Cards could have used him yesterday. They lost a doubleheader to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Dodgers Hitting

The Dodgers, incidentally, led both leagues in hitting during the week, although the best they could do in the victory column was break even in six engagements. Casey Stengel's team piled up 76 base hits and scored 31 runs.

Lou Gehrig of the Yankees held his American League batting lead through the week, although he is now getting some opposition from Chicago's Ray Radcliff, the all-Star left fielder. Radcliff wasn't even among the first five at this time last week, but today he is second, only five points behind Gehrig.

Joe Medwick of the Cardinals took over the National League leadership, formerly held by Buck Jordan and Paul Waner.

Jimmy Foxx, Hal Trosky and Gehrig are staging a great battle for the home run crown. This morning Gehrig and Foxx had 24 and Trosky had 22. The home run feature of the week, however, was turned in by Chuck Klein of the Phillies, who connected with four in a 10-inning game against the Pirates.

Two near masterpieces in pitching were recorded for the seven days. Buck Newsom of Washington limited the Tigers to one hit, while Joe Bowman of the Phillies did the same to the Reds.

Good News for Fleet Runners of National

ST. LOUIS, July 13 (AP)—President Ford Frick of the National League had good news here Saturday for the circuit's fleet base runners.

Effective July 15, on all overthrows, wild pitches and passed balls, runners may advance at their own risk as many bases as they can make, unless the ball goes to a spot where it cannot be retrived.

Frick said this uniform ruling had been agreed upon by league directors to eliminate varying ground rules at different parks.

Watching the Giant-Cardinal game in 102-degree temperature, Frick also decreed umpires might shed their blue coats and work in their shirt sleeves.

Dodgers Sell Taylor

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have announced the sale of Danny Taylor, outfield veteran, to Indianapolis of the American Association, in a straight cash transaction. It was believed the sale was made to make room on the Dodger roster for another player, probably from the American Association. Taylor came to the Dodgers from the Cubs in 1932, but this year has been used solely as a pinch hitter. He started his career in organized baseball with Buffalo of the International League in 1926, played with the Washington Senators for a short time and later was with Memphis and the old Reading (Penna). International League before going to the Cubs.

Hodder Wins State Title

Clark Hodder of Framingham, former Harvard athlete, won the Massachusetts state amateur golf championship Saturday afternoon, defeating Leo Martin of Sandy Burr, 1 up, on the Charles River Country Club course. In the semifinals, Martin defeated Ralph Munro of United Shoe, 2 and 1, and Hodder eliminated the former Dartmouth athlete, Mel Merritt, of Salem, 1 up (19 holes).

Resnik Wins Again

NORWICH, Conn., July 13 (AP)—Burt Resnik, New Haven golfer, won his second Norwich invitation tournament yesterday, defeating Henry Gromko of Norwich, 4 and 2, in the finals. Resnik has competed in the tournament, one of the more important Connecticut golfing events, six times and has failed to reach the finals only once.

Pacific Coast Has 20 Stars on U. S. Olympic Squad

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The officially selected personnnel of the United States men's Olympic track and field team shows 20 of the 66 athletes are from the Pacific coast.

The East qualified 18, Middle West 16, South 8, Rocky Mountain area 2 and Southwest 2.

The selections, all based on the first three finishers in final tryouts except for the relays, follow:

Track Events

100 Meters—Jesse Owens, Ohio State; Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette Club, Milwaukee; and Frank Wykoff, Carpenteria, Calif.

200 Meters—Owens; Mack Robinson, Pasadena (Calif.) Junior College; Robert Packard, University of Georgia.

400 Meters—Achie Williams, University of California; Harold Smallwood, University of Southern California; Jimmy Luvalle, University of California at Los Angeles.

800 Meters—Johnny Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh; Charles Hornbostel, Bloomington, Ind.; Harry Williamson, University of North Carolina.

1500 Meters—Glenn Cunningham, Lawrence, Kans.; Archie San Romani, Emporia (Kans.) State Teachers; Gene Venzke, New York A. C.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Harold Manning, Wichita, Kans.; Joe McCluskey, New York A. C.; Glen Dawson, Tulsa, Okla.

5000 Meters—Don Lash, Indiana; Louis Zamperini, Torrance, Calif.; Thomas Deckard, Indiana.

10,000 Meters—Lash, Eino Pentti, Millrose A. A., New York; Stanley Wudyka, Philadelphia.

50,000-Meter Walk—Ernie Crosby, Detroit; Albert Mangan, Lowell, Mass.; Ernest Koehler, German-American A. C., New York.

Marathon—Ellison Brown, Pawtucket, R. I.; William McMahon, Worcester, Mass.; John Kelley, Arlington, Mass.

400-Meter Relay—First three finishers in the 100 (Owens, Metcalfe, Wykoff) in addition to Foy Draper, University of Southern California; Marty Glickman, New York; Sam Stoller, Michigan; Mack Robinson, Pasadena, Calif., Junior College, and Robert Packard, University of Georgia.

1600-Meter Relay—First three finishers in the 400 (Williams, Smallwood, Luvalle) in addition to Al Fitch, University of Southern California; Robert Young, University of California at Los Angeles; Harold Cagle, Oklahoma Baptist; Eddie O'Brien, Syracuse, and Johnny Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh.

110-Meter Hurdles—Forrest Towns, Georgia; Fritz Pollard Jr., North Dakota; Roy Staley, University of Southern California.

400-Meter Hurdles—Glenn Hardin, Louisiana State; Joseph Patterson, U. S. Naval Academy; Dale Schofield, Brigham Young University.

Field Events

Running High Jump—Cornelius Johnson, Compton (Calif.) Junior College; Dave Albritton, Ohio State University; Delos Thurber, University of Southern California.

Pole Vault—Bill Graber, Los Angeles, Earle Meadows and William Sefton, University of Southern California.

Running Broad Jump—Jesse Owens, Ohio State; John Brooks, Chicago; Robert Clark, San Francisco Olympic Club.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Roland Romero, Welsh, La.; Dudley Wilkins, Southwestern (La.) A. C.; William Brown, Baker, La.

Discus Throw—Gordon Dunn, San Francisco Olympic Club; Ken Carpenter, University of Southern California; Walter Wood, Newark, N. J.

Shot Put—Jack Torrance, Baton Rouge, La.; Sam Francis, University of Nebraska; Dimitri Zoitz, Boston College.

Hammer Throw—Henry Dreyer, New York A. C.; William Rowe, Rhode Island State College; Donald Favor, Portland, Me.

Javelin Throw—Lee Bartlett, Detroit; Malcolm Metcalf, Los Angeles; Alton Terry, Hardin-Simmons University, Texas.

Decathlon—Glenn Morris, Fort Collins, Colo.; Robert Clark, San Francisco Olympic Club; Jack Parker, Sacramento (Calif.) Junior College.

U. S. Tennis Team Wins in France

PARIS, July 13 (AP)—Victories by Don Budge and Bryan (Bitsy) Grant clinched victory yesterday for the United States tennis players in the informal 11-match international team competition with France.

Although Hal Surface of Kansas City was soundly beaten in the third of yesterday's matches in the three-day play, Budge and Grant made it seven victories to three for the Americans.

Budge gave Bernard Destremeau a tennis lesson with a 6—1, 6—0 beating in fast time. He won the first two games, dropped the third, and then ran off 10 in a row for the victory.

Grant had a stiffer battle, but rallied in the third set with his customary all-court coverage to defeat Andre Merlin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, in a "battle of midgets." The Atlanta atom met his match in steadiness in the diminutive Merlin, and both presented strong overhead games, but Grant's superiority as a ball retriever gave him the margin necessary to win.

Surface fell before the superior play of the No. 2 French racket wielder, Marcel Bernard. He was behind all the way as Bernard ran up scores of 6—0, 6—2.

The Americans won all three matches in the opening day's program, Friday, and broke even in Saturday's four contests.

The final result of the series became 8—3 for the Americans when Budge and Grant teamed up to take the day's doubles match, defeating Bernard and Yvon Petra, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	60	47	.561
Oakland	57	47	.548
Missions	57	50	.533
Portland	51	49	.510
Los Angeles	53	54	.495
San Diego	53	55	.491
San Francisco	51	56	.477
Sacramento	40	64	.385

Results July 11

San Francisco 7, Portland 4.
Seattle 9, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 7, Oakland 1.
Missions 8, Sacramento 1.

Results July 12

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
Seattle 8, Los Angeles 3.
San Francisco 5, Portland 0.
Portland 8, San Francisco 4.
San Diego 3, Oakland 2.
San Diego 1, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 5, Missions 3.
Missions 5, Sacramento 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	51	36	.586
St. Paul	53	38	.582
Columbus	47	43	.522
Minneapolis	46	44	.511
Kansas City	45	44	.506
Indianapolis	42	46	.477
Toledo	39	52	.429
Louisville	35	55	.389

Results July 11

St. Paul 12, Indianapolis 11.
Louisville 8, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 7.
Columbus 17, Minneapolis 11.

Results July 12

St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 16, Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 13, Minneapolis 7.
Minneapolis 5, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 5, Toledo 4.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 2, Louisville 1.
Louisville 1, Kansas City 1. (Tie, seven innings.)

Breaks Discus Record Again

BERLIN, July 13 (AP)—For the fourth time in 18 months, Gisela Mauermeyer bettered the women's world record for the discus throw Saturday in the German track and field championships which served also as Olympic eliminations. Fraulein Mauermeyer tossed the platter 48.31 meters (158ft. 6in.).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago—Jack Lovelock beaten in British Empire meet mile by Stanley Wooderson of England in 4:17.4.

Three years ago—England and Australia divided opening singles in European Zone Davis Cup tennis series; Jack Crawford defeated Bunny Austin; Fred Perry defeated Vivian McGrath.

Eastern Y. C. Run To Fort Pond Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 13—Led by the sky-scraping masts of the former America's Cup defenders, Rainbow, Yankee and Weetamoe, the Eastern Yacht Club's annual cruise resumed operations this morning with a scheduled run to Fort Pond Bay on Long Island.

Yesterday was a day of rest as the fleet moored at bay with a slight drizzle from a thick southeasterly fog licking the hardy faces of the racers. All the yachts were dressed with the gayest of finery with visitors, heedless of bad weather conditions, making inspection tours around the fleet.

Saturday's Newport-Block Island race was featured by the Yankee's return to winning form. Commodore Gerry Lambert was aided by Harold S. Vanderbilt's miscalculation on the start, the latter being seven minutes late when the wind hauled against him. Weetamoe finished second, 2m. 21s. astern of Yankee.

Bowden Leads Way Into Third Round Of Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—After a day of absences and defaults, Frank Bowden of New York led the way into the third round of the eastern clay courts tennis championships at the Jackson Heights Club and a dozen rivals joined him.

Bowden, 16th in the national ranking and fourth seeded player in the tournament, was the only seeded player to chalk up two victories, disposing of Benjamin A. Theeman and Jack Exton in straight sets.

Among the others who came through the second round successfully were Burtz Boulware of Jacksonville, Fla., and Joseph Apple of Durant, Okla. Boulware defeated Robert MacDougall of Jackson Heights 6—1, 6—3, and Harold Folks of Austin, Tex., 6—1, 6—0. Folks had received a default in the first round. Apple won his second round match from Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Gene Smith of the University of California paced a strong delegation from the west coast into the second round when he defeated Elwood Henneman of Pelham, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2. John Law of Pasadena turned back Wilson Rood of Brooklyn, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, and Modeste Alloo defeated Ralph J. Sommer, New York, 7—5, 6—3. Wayne Sabin, fifth seeded player, went up by default of Hayden Johnson of Jackson Heights, Robert Riggs of Los Angeles, national junior and clay court champion who played in the Spring Lake finals today, is not scheduled to start until Tuesday.

Gardnar Mulloy of the University of Miami was the only seeded player besides Bowden and Smith to advance today, seeded eighth, a notch ahead of Smith. Mulloy had an easy 6—0, 6—3 victory over George Schaffer, New York.

Babcock-Van Ryn Team Wins Title in Holland

NOORDWIJK, Holland, July 13 (AP) — Carolin Babcock, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. John Van Ryn, of Philadelphia, gained the only American victory in the finals of the Dutch tennis championships yesterday, when they defeated Mme. Simone Mathieu, of France, and Mlle. Rollin Couquerque, of Holland, 6—4, 6—3, for the women's doubles title.

Two other American doubles teams were beaten in the finals, John Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison, of Austin, Texas, losing to Hans Timmer, of Holland, and Gerland Stratford, of California, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2, and Allison and Miss Babcock to Mme. Mathieu and Jean Lessueur, of France, 6—4, 7—5.

In the semifinals the champion team defeated Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn, 11—9, 6—1, while Allison and Miss Babcock defeated Miss Couquerque and Stratford, 6—4, 6—1.

Mme. Mathieu won the women's singles championship by trouncing Marieluis Horn, of Germany, 6—3, 6—3, while Georgio de Stefani, of Italy, took the men's title with a three-set victory over Kho Sin Kie, of China, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. The Chinese Davis Cup player had downed Jacques Jamain of France, 7—5, 6—0, 6—2.

Todd Wins Eastern Shoot

FAIRFIELD, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Charles Todd of Conshocken, Penna., won the all-around title at eastern zone trap-shooting championships at the North Jersey Gun Club yesterday when he defeated S. M. (Steve) Crothers of Chestnut Hill, Penna., and J. A. Seeger of Newburgh, N. Y., in the shoot-off. All three gunners ended the three-day meet sponsored by the Amateur Trapshooting Association of North America with a total of 374 out of 400 possible targets in the doubles, clay target and distance championships. In the shoot-off, Todd broke 10 targets out of 10 in both the handicap and doubles and missed only 1 out of 20 from 16 yards. Crothers and Seegar had perfect scores from 16 yards, but each missed one in the handicap and the doubles. Crothers later defeated Seeger for second honors.

Parker Wins Again

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Frankie Parker held the Bathing and Tennis Club's annual invitation title today, having beaten Robert Riggs in straight sets and evened up for his loss of the national clay courts title to the Pacific coast star. The Lawrenceville schoolboy captured the tournament for the fourth consecutive year. He previously beat Frank X. Shields, Clifford Sutter and Charles Harris in the final matches. Parker won by scores of 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. In the all-California doubles final, the top-seeded team of Riggs and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood defeated Robert Underwood of Los Angeles and William Seward of Beverly Hils. The match was closely contested in contrast to the singles final and went to four sets. The scores were 10—8, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Gustav Adolf Chosen

STOCKHOLM, July 13 (AP)—Gustav Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince, today was chosen a member of the Swedish Olympic equestrian team.

Great Comeback By Miss Rawls Features Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, L. I., July 13—Katherine Rawls of Miami Beach, Fla., who was considerably below form in the recent women's swimming championships, came back with all her old-time vigor to resume her premier position among the freestyle swimmers and divers of the United States in the final Olympic tryouts held at the new Astoria pool here in connection with the opening of the Triborough Bridge, Saturday and Sunday, winning the 100-meter freestyle and the three-meter springboard dive, and taking third in the 400-meter freestyle.

In the first, she eliminated the new champion, Olomay Redfern, who did not even reach the finals, while in the second, Mary Hoerger and Claudia Eckert, who were the national champions in 1935 and 1936, were both excluded from the final trio.

Another recovery of her old-time form of four years ago, when she and Miss Rawls were the star performers of the American team at Los Angeles, brought Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill of Los Angeles back on the team once more, as she won the high platform dive, and was third on the springboard.

As expected, Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, the national champion, won the honor in the backstroke, but her persistent rivals for recent honors, the Sisters Elizabeth and Erna Kompa, were both outside of the qualifying rank.. Mrs. Leonore Kight Wingard, the champion, was also successful in the distance race, 400-meter freestyle, with a newcomer, Dorothy Schiller, of Chicago, the winner in the breaststroke.

Other qualifiers were Edith Mottridge, San Francisco, second, and Alice Bridges, Uxbridge, Mass., third, in the 200-meter backstroke; Bernice Lapp, Newark, second, and Olive McKean, Seattle, third, in the 100-meter freestyle with Mavis Freeman, Dorothea Dickinson and Elizabeth Ryan, all of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, the probable choices for the relay; Mary Lou Petty, Seattle, second in the 400-meter; Ann Govednik, Chisholm, Minn., and Iris Cummings, Los Angeles, second in the springboard dive, and Cornelia Gillisen, W. S. A., and Velma Dunne, Monrovia, Calif., trailing Mrs. Hill in the platform dive.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The 18 members of Uncle Sam's women's Olympic swimming team were all dressed up and ready to go to Berlin, but they faced a double problem on "Dutch treats."

They waited hopefully to hear if the Olympic committee had raised enough money to send them all or whether several would have to "go Dutch" and pay their own way—or stay home.

Here are the team members in order of finish in each event with the winner's score or times:

Three-Meter Spring Board Dive—(x) Katherine Rawls, 78.74 points; Marjoe Gestring, Los Angeles; (xx) Mrs. Dorothy Paynton Hill.

Platform Dive—(xx) Mrs. Hill, 33.34 points; Cornelia Gilisen, New York; Velma Dunn, Los Angeles.

100-Meter Freestyle—(x) Miss Rawls, 1:11.1; Bernice Lapp, Newark, N. J.; Olive McKean, Seattle, Wash.; Mavis Freeman, New York; (x) Dorothea Dickinson, New York; Elizabeth Ryan, New York. (First four also to swim in 400-meter relay with Dickinson and Ryan as alternates.)

100-Meter Backstroke—(xx) Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, 1:19.2; Edith Motridge, Los Angeles; Alice Bridges, Uxbridge, Mass.

400-Meter Freestyle—(x) Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard, Homestead, Penna., 5:36.7; Mary Lou Petty, Seattle; (x) Miss Rawls.

200-Meter Breaststroke—Dorothy Schiller, Chicago, 3:14.9; (x) Ann Govednik, Chisholm, Minn.; Iris Cummings, Los Angeles.

(x)—On 1932 American Olympic team.
(xx)—On 1928 and 1932 American Ol

British Columbia Marketing Act Replaces Federal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—When the Canadian Supreme Court threw out as invalid the Natural Products Marketing Act of Canada, British Columbia brought its own marketing act into force to take the place of the federal statute.

The new provincial act, passed by the Legislature last spring but withheld from enforcement pending the Supreme Court's decision, is more drastic than the federal act. It gives to boards controlling marketing of natural products the right to fix prices which they could not do under the federal statute directly, although they did it indirectly. But the fundamental weakness of the new marketing scheme is that it cannot control exports which were controlled under the federal act.

Thus, while it will stabilize such industries as the sale of milk in the Fraser Valley, tributary to Vancouver, it will not control the great interior fruit industry, which relies mainly on exports; or the salt fish, salmon, and shingle industries, formerly under federal control and selling almost entirely in export markets.

For this reason the provincial Government fears that controlled marketing, apart from products marketed in British Columbia, may collapse altogether as a result of the Supreme Court's decision on the federal act.

Puerto Rico Ready For Conspiracy Trial

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 13 (AP)—Prosecutors enlisted the aid of a former American prohibition director and took precautions against disorder for tomorrow's trial of eight Nationalists accused of attempting to overthrow the Government of the United States by force.

Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock of Maryland, former United States director of dry law enforcement, arrived by plane and conferred at length with District Attorney Cecil Snyder yesterday. He has been assigned to aid government counsel.

Despite the precautions against hostile demonstrations, the majority of residents appeared anxious for an orderly trial. Mixed surprise and indignation were expressed in several quarters because of joint appeals to President Roosevelt, made by leaders of political parties, to have the cases dismissed.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), (no evening service during July and August), Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 19, 26; **Richmond Hill**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 12.2mc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on July 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 26; Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 19; Aug. 2, 16; Sept. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on July 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Toronto Report Shows Decreased Relief Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The gross cost of unemployment relief for the first five months of 1936 for the city showed a decrease of $514,558, as compared with the corresponding period of 1935 and a decrease of 21,627 in the number of individuals on relief, according to the report recently presented to the board of control by A. W. Laver, welfare commissioner. Gross cost for relief for the five months ended May 31, 1936, was $4,387,047, as against $4,901,605 for the first five months of 1935, and $850,098 for May, 1936, as compared with $895,093 for May, 1935.

Saskatchewan Enlists Farmers in Relief Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan farmers will be bonused next fall to engage single unemployed for hired men to remove the men from the relief camps, Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs, said upon his recent return from Ottawa.

The Government, under the plan, will give the farmers $5 toward payment of the hired man's salary.

Canada's Early Miners Neglected Gold Near Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In the early days of gold mining in British Columbia, which followed immediately after the first excitement in California, most of the search for the precious metal was concentrated in the headwaters of the Fraser River—far up in the Cariboo district hundreds of miles from civilization.

Present-day prospectors believe, however, that the early miners neglected an opportunity much closer to home, and several placer claims have been staked at the mouth of the Fraser River, only about three miles from the original mainland settlement in British Columbia.

Control: The Key to Safety

The Great Automotive Game

¶ A baseball pitcher may have everything "on the ball," but he won't get far without control. That applies with equal force to the key man in the great automotive game—the driver. Four-wheel brakes, cars that steer as easily as baby carriages, roads without a hubble, protected street crossings—these are as essential to safe driving as are curves, change of pace and speed to effective pitching. But dazzling speed without control is hazardous to the batter and of no practical worth to the pitcher.

¶ Let's reverse that. Give the pitcher control, and everything he has in the way of skill and equipment is utilized for its full value. Walter Johnson and Christy Mathewson learned that the first step toward control of their pitching arms was an even disposition "under fire."

¶ The even disposition pays big dividends. It saves literally millions of dollars for motorists by prompting wider safety margins and consistent speeds. High or low gas consumption marks the difference between impatience and steady, safe driving



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"You Again! And I Always Thought That Was a Child's Yarn"

¶ The glutton for gas consumption is he who tramps upon the accelerator, storing up more power than he can use. He has a passion for second speed, which burns up 50 per cent more fuel than high gear. He sacrifices dollars to save seconds in the usual futile dash to beat traffic light systems. He picks up on hills, where steady speed means smooth, economical engine action. The amateur is marked by his haphazard handling of the choke, which often consumes as much gas in starting as is required to go a full mile on the open road.

¶ There's an old basic rule that tells us physical things are hard to move. The bigger they are the more stubborn they become. And the harder they are to stop. To hurry them requires extra power or gasoline. So, experienced drivers have learned it doesn't pay to go roaring into first gear, then into second and high with the gas wide open.

¶ There are times when extra power is needed. Then it is right to use it, even though it costs more money. But why spend money when the power it pays for is not needed? Pushing the accelerator down to the floor boards jams potential energy into the cylinders that the driver never gets to use. This energy blows out through the exhaust or is thrown off as engine heat. In quick stops, gasoline, which is never used as power, is forced into the cylinders. Quick stops and starts likewise leave on the road a trail of black rubber stains that were once part of the tires.

¶ Tests under ideal conditions by General Motors show the average car goes 21.7 miles on a gallon of gas at 20 miles an hour. Push this speed up and here's what happens:

30 m. p. h.	19.9	miles	a	gallon
40 m. p. h.	18	"	"	"
50 m. p. h.	16	"	"	"
60 m. p. h.	13.8	"	"	"
70 m. p. h.	11.4	"	"	"
*272 m. p. h.	1/3	"	"	"

*This was Sir Malcolm Campbell's mileage in setting the world's speed record.

¶ The professional driver uses first gear only to get his wheels moving. He shifts smoothly into second and goes into high at 20 miles an hour. Coasting to a stop saves gasoline. That was once the convincing argument for free wheeling—that every ride was one long coast; hence, a great money saver. But manufacturers these days are stressing safety. Coasting with engine braking power is safer, since wheels are constantly enmeshed with the engine.

¶ Letting the motor idle for long periods is hard on the purse strings. Underinflated tires mean a harder drag on the wheels and more gas for the engine. Faulty spark plugs can waste up to 10 per cent of the fuel. Overheated engines steal power from the gasoline. The good driver watches his cooling system like the tennis star does his racket.

¶ Every car has a speed at which it functions most smoothly. Find that speed and you have the key to maximum economy from your car.

¶ Parking in the sun evaporates the gas faster than you think it does. Filling the gas tank to the top may mean spilling dollars and wasting mileage.

¶ The professional motorist does not force his car before it has time to warm up. He drives as alertly on the main road as though he were edging along a 1000-foot precipice. He watches every curve in the road, every hubble that might throw his wheels out of line. He shifts into second on steep grades. His safety margins are the result of a keen awareness of his responsibility behind the wheel.

¶ That motorists drive like gentlemen in stormy weather is clear proof to highway authorities that they can be trained to play safe at all times. Chiefly, it's a problem of cultivating team work among those in the highway game. This means driving with the head and not with the foot.

[Fourth of 12 Articles]

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Bendigo: Evening, Aug. 27.
Brighton (auspices Third Church, Melbourne): Brighton Town Hall, Wilson Street, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 25.
Geelong: Plaza Theater, Ryrie Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 24. Radiocast Station 3GL.
Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 1:10 p. m. to 1:50 p. m., Aug. 28.
Melbourne (Second Church): Hawthorn Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 22; Broadway Picture Theater, Camberwell, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 23.

United States

California

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8:15 p. m., July 20 Radiocast Station KFOX, 1230kc.
Yosemite Valley (auspices Churches in California): Bowl, 3 p. m., July 19.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS—Selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder 51 assortment. 100 per cent profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

EXTRA CASH—Selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100 per cent profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

PARTICULARLY Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, to market epoch making, non-competitive Frostoff Automatic Defrosting-Humidifying System for electric refrigerators. Prospects everywhere; high class, profitable business; exclusive franchise.
FROSTOFF SALES CORPORATION
Canadian-Pacific Bldg. New York City

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. H FRANKLAND, 807 North 36th Street.

REAL ESTATE

SEATTLE — Income property: 5-apartment building, with store and shop; view; car line; will sell below appraised value; sacrifice. JANE LAMBELL, 6510 Phinney Ave. Sunset 2948.

Local Classified United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Cool, airy room, alcove, kitchenette, bath; carefully managed house; near Fenway; $30-$35 monthly; furnished. 64 Hemenway St.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, all conveniences, constant hot water; pleasant location; $7.50 weekly. 428 Prospect Ave.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young lady, government employee, desires another to share attractive kitchette apartment, downtown location Christian Scientist preferred. Apt. 405, 1025 15th St. N. W., District 4459.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 94th, 69 W.—Entire 2d floor, private 20-foot house, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, electric refrigeration, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WESTPORT, N. Y. on Lake Champlain—Furnished cottage to let, all modern conveniences. W. P. CAREY, 5315 Nevada Ave., Washington, D. C.

Local Classified Advertising United States and Canada

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St New York City Plaza 3-3218

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—A peaceful, quiet farm away from traffic; lovely woodland paths, shady brook, large lawn, attractive home, fine food; refined American adults desired; joyous atmosphere; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS C. E PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco Pa Tel Mt. Pocono 36 R-11

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, N. Y.—A good place to spend a day, a week, or a year; mountain and lake country; comfort, cleanliness and wholesome activities; $18 to $20 weekly; booklet.
MABEL HOPKINSON, Mgr.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

ON REAL New England farm with modern conveniences, adjacent to lake, by family, two children, nursemaid. Ralph Wadsworth, 360 Lexington Ave., New York.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME meeting the individual need; permanent, temporary; loving care; reasonable. (Apt 7-A), 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Ac. 4-7289.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 433 Washington St. Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A pipe organ, 17 stops, complete with blower, generator and console; no reasonable offer refused. Address Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PAINTINGS

BEAUTIFUL antique 17th Century "Last Supper" for sale; reasonable. M. VON STEUBEN Tel. End. 3-5344, N. Y. C. 128 W. 72nd St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C.—SWENSON, 358 Wadsworth Ave. Wash. Hgts. 7-9427. Reasonable estimates. Real Estate and Private Work.

PAYING GUESTS

In The Adirondacks
UNDER THE MAPLES, Route 9,
On Echo Lake, Pottersville, N. Y.
E. F. Morey, Prop.
Attractive large estate, homelike atmosphere. Refinement, amusements, also furnished cabins. Est. over 25 years. Reasonable rates, booklet.

LONGMEADOW, Mass.—Private home, lovely surroundings, good food, ideal for rest and study. M. Fuchs, Western Drive. Tel. 3-5673.

REAL ESTATE

THE COMING BOOM IN REAL ESTATE—Buy at Truesdale Lake, Westchester County; variety of opportunity including forest, stream and hill locations, also two restricted colonies; two cottages for sale. H. J. GEBING, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. or phone MISS DAILY, Rector 2-9794, New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two large double rooms, 6 windows in each; 1 double room, 3 windows; 1 single room; home cooking; semi-private bath, hot water; unlimited phone; near 19th and R Sts. and 1536 44th St. N. W. Decatur 1784.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Stop at The Blue Moon Tourist Home, quiet, exclusive, all Beauty-Rest Simmons Beds, away from traffic; meticulously sanitary. Tel. 110, 14 Pine St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 76 Westland Ave., Suite 7—Attractive rooms, single or double, $4 up; permanent or transient guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. BARBOUR, Circle 8719.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Large, attractive room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. Tel. COM. 4939. M. PEAKES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 426 East 22nd St.—Large room (furnished, unfurnished) modern apartment; telephone; lady. Eveninga, Buckminster 4-3091.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Guest House, under new management; board optional; garage. MISS C. S. KANE, 41 Park St. LONgwood 9504.

VISITING N. Y. C.? Private bath, large front $9; others $5-$8; housekeeping, elevator. 926 West End (105th). Irma Thompson.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive room with or without board, for two young ladies in apartment, Mount Pleasant section. Convenient to transportation and church. Adams 2175.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St. N. W.—Pleasant, cool rooms, nice porches, overlooking Rock Creek Park; board optional; permanent or transients. Adams 2089

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO. 67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4153

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE civil engineer, 10 years' practical experience in construction and survey; capable assuming full charge of office or field project. Write Box L-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

QUAINT CAPE COD—Cool rooms, good beds and excellent food, vegetables from our own garden; near one of the best bathing beaches on Cape Cod. MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, Cataumet, Mass

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services, Brewster, Mass.

Union Lake Lodge and Camps
70 Miles from Boston
On shore of lake, quiet location, boating, bathing, fishing, outdoor sports. Noted for its fine food and hospitality. $15.00 per week ... private camps for families, $3.00 for weekends ... $1.25 Sunday chicken dinners. Make reservations. Booklet. Tel connections, Barrington, N. H.

WELLS, N. Y. Whitehouse Lodge—Transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. L. Fountain

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Hudson's Bay Company

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china ... all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA
CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks and Neckwear
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price.
at DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR LIMITED
10307 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Can.

Today, for a person to say: "I got it at Johnstone Walkers" is a compliment to their good taste and judgment.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Summer Toiletries and other hot-weather requisites can be obtained at our Toiletry Counters.
Phone 27141

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

BRITISH COLUMBIA
DUNCAN

You will be charmed with the Island and
THE BLACK CAT CAFE DINING TEA ROOM
DUNCAN, V. I., B. C.
Excellent Cuisine and Moderate Price. 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. every day.

VANCOUVER
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9 00 A. M to 5 00 P M., Daily except Sunday
Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER B.C.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
575 GRANVILLE 2843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
575 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

FIRBANK & LANGE LIMITED
DIAMOND and WATCH MERCHANTS
Seymour at Dunsmuir
Personal Jewellers for Every Member of the Family



HARPER METHOD
Hair Specialists
Fully Qualified Operators
SARAH BARKER
1010 Vancouver Block Sey. 4870

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY 3579

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 323 FRASER 158

BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER (Continued)

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
JUBILEE SALE
During July
405 Hastings Street West

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
791 WEST GEORGIA STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts. Vancouver

GOLF
Correct Fundamental Principles Taught by
HAL RHODES
Golf Professional
Golf clubs supplied to suit individual style.
1155 W. Pender St. Sey. 2533

Join Our
NEW LIBRARY
and Enjoy the Latest Books
MITCHELL-FOLEY Ltd.
622 HASTINGS ST. W. Vancouver, B. C.
Opposite Spencer's

LESLIE COAL CO. LTD.
Coal, Oil, Wood, Sawdust
PHONE SEYMOUR 6421
Full Line of Fuels
Helpful Advice Gladly Given
Six Trucks and 12 Years Experience To Serve You

PURDY'S Now Cafe opposite Capitol Theatre

SWEATERS HOSIERY KNITTED GOODS UNDERWEAR
Cavers
BRITISH MADE GOODS
726 ROBSON ST. SEY. 6983

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
523 GRANVILLE STREET



LOVE & COMPANY
New and Used *Furniture*
520 Richards St. Sey 4270

JULE ANN WELLBAND
Individual
Beauty Service
Experienced Operators only
Hair Tinting a Specialty
Phone Bay 830
2908 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.



Dorothy Fletcher
Imported Sportwear and Hats
2572 Granville St.
Bay 2908

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

INSURANCE
Fire—All Branches—Automobile
JOHN CAMPBELL McLEAN
744 W. Hastings St. Seymour 4328
"Rendering a specialized personal service"

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
Bayview 45

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers and Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

STAR CABS
Seymour 9151
Phone to "MORROW" FOR YOUR ICE TODAY
ZERO ICE
MORROW COAL & ICE CO.
1055 MAIN Sey. 8020

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER (Continued)

Ritchie's Flowers
EXPRESS LOVE SEEDS-PLANTS
840 GRANVILLE ST. Sey. 2405

VICTORIA
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Phone: E 9812
Hours 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.

"THE BAY" DINING ROOM
offers
Delicious Food at Moderate Prices
English Dishes a Specialty
50c LUNCHEONS
11:30 a. m.-2 p. m.
View the city from our observation tower
Come and Bring Your Friends
Hudson's Bay Company

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1633

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Est. 1885
English Footwear
James Maynards Ltd.
649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

... SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1208 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G 6811

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal is a Service worth Crowing about

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Garden $166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most Monitor - Advertised Goods

QUARTER CAB TAXI
708 Johnson Street
Phone E 1197

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 5812

WOMEN'S COATS and SUITS of fine English and Scotch cloths, including genuine Harris tweeds. Also Imported knitted suits and hats.
Scurrah's
LIMITED
728 YATES STREET

MANITOBA
WINNIPEG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

SEE—
"Outdoor Fashions"
for the outdoor season" in our
New Dress Shop
on the Second Floor
THE G. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
A Free Moth Bag with Purchase of
GARDEN FLIT or FLIT SPRAY
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment, a pressing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St at Queens Ave Met. 1840

MANITOBA
WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Chrome and Glass Serving Dishes
For the modern hostess . . .
Sparkling glass set in glistening chrome!
Relish dishes . . . cheese dishes
ice buckets . . . marmalade jars
sandwich trays.
2.50 to 3.50
"NEW THINGS" SHOP
Elevator Lobby, Second Floor

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY · TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

THE ABSOLUTELY RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
Phone 4-2-3-6-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

REALTORS · INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD.
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

ONTARIO
HAMILTON

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SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION



EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

DELICIOUS
CANADA BREAD
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

OTTAWA

USE
"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies
BRITISH MAGAZINES and BRITISH PUBLICATIONS
at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 BANK STREET OTTAWA

PORT ARTHUR

THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES LIMITED
PORT ARTHUR, CANADA
FOR Trapper Point Blankets, Imported Irish Linens, Minton, Aynsley, and Royal Doulton, English China, Genuine Harris Tweed Coats, Imported English Woollens, Scotch Tartan Novelties.
We have a most complete stock of ENGLISH HIGH GRADE POCKET CUTLERY and also a complete assortment of ENGLISH FISHING TACKLE.
THE TOURTELLOT HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR
(Continued)

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street

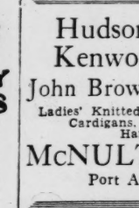


Fine China
Spode and English Dinnerware
Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets
John Brown's Irish Linens
Ladies' Knitted Suits and Sportswear. Cardigans, Pullovers, Scarves, Handkerchiefs
McNULTY'S, Limited
Port Arthur, Canada

TORONTO

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.



Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 3743

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

WINDSOR

LUGGAGE *for*
A Week End Trip or A World Cruise
We have a splendid selection of Overnight Cases, Pullman Cases, English Sport Bags, Fibre Suit Cases, Wardrobe Trunks, etc., inexpensively priced.
C. H. SMITH CO. LTD.

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK — CREAM — BUTTERMILK

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636.

Out of Town?
Simpson's Personal Shopping Service Will Take Over Your Shopping Worries

If you find yourself in a predicament, don't be alarmed. Just write a note to Simpson's Personal Shopping Service, stating your needs. Expert shoppers will give your orders personal attention—you can safely rely on them to choose as carefully as you would yourself, for everything from sporting goods to evening frocks. Enjoy your holiday—let us do the work!

Store Hours
9:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
Saturdays till 1:00 p. m.

Simpson's Montreal



ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS
1459 METCALFE STREET LA. 8136

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

BEST VALUES
in Imported
Fine Linens
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large variety in latest designs.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ANTIQUES

WE buy for collectors and trade ANTIQUES, CHINA, GLASS, PRINTS, etc., at moderate prices; exporting arranged. MURRAY, 4 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 2 gns. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DORSET—Dogs boarded; Talbot Farm Kennels, East Burton, Wool; everything of the best. MISS F. G. COLLINGWOOD. Tel. Bovington 93.

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

Near LONDON—Children any age boarded in private house; personal attention. MRS. WOLFSKY, 13, The Gardens, Vaughan Road, Harrow.

BOOKS

FOR Maps, Guides, Holiday Reading, come to The Flaxman Book Shop & Library, 326 King's Road, Chelsea, London.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE golden cocker spaniel puppies; lovely specimens for companions or show. Particulars from WALKER, 7 The Avenue, Keynsham, Bristol, England.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY wishes visit America (California preferred) au pair; chauffeuse, companion, speaks French. Box W-424—BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

CORONATION YEAR (Close Sloane Square, London)—Well furnished flat (sleeps six), 15 gns. per week for six months or £500 for year. Or unfurnished after July 30th two years or long lease £275 No premium. Box W-425 — BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—To let NOW, unfurnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, etc.; 2 minutes Olympia; central heating, constant hot water; shady garden; rent £275 p. a. Apply SILVER, Forestels, Lynchmere, near Haslemere, Surrey.

LONDON—Two-roomed flat, unfurnished, on hall floor, electric light, gas, water, 43 Richmond Road, Bayswater, W. 2.

LONDON—Mill Hill. Tube 30 minutes. Furnished, Double bedroom, lounge. Modern conveniences. Two guineas. Wouters, 19 Selvage Lane, N.W.7.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DAINTY parchmentype hand embroidered Novelties, Address Books, Needle Books and 1937 Diaries, all approx. 4"x2¾". 2/4d. each; Blotters, 6"x3". 2/-; Matchbox Covers, 2¼"x1¾". 1/8d. K. SCOTT, 1A Bedford Road, Bedford Park, London, W. 4.

HOLIDAY POST

LADY—Will drive visitors in England during August. Owns car. Box W-420—BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

ENGLISH lady living in DENMARK would like another to live with her. Low terms in exchange for light duties. Maid. Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-419—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROMLEY, KENT. — Semi-detached House; freehold; 2 reception; 3 bedrooms; kitchenette; tiled bathroom; all large rooms; good decorations throughout. Long well stocked garden with open view. Garage. £950—or near offer 124, Old Bromley Road, Bromley.

FINCHLEY — Detached freehold, 3 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc., all large; good garden; quiet avenue; £1000. 7 Fenstanton Ave., London, N. 12.

NEAR LONDON—An old Minister is urgently needing to sell house in London suburb. Reduced price £1100. At present let at rent yielding about 8 per cent. For particulars apply Box W-422—BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY. Broseley House, Manor Wood Rd., Purley—3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bath, cloaks-rooms, 3 W. C.'s; modern labour saving; 2 enclosed verandas; ideal boiler, geyser, central heating; lovely view; large well stocked garden; tennis court; £2360; garage.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal attention and every care taken; silks a speciality; urgent work in 8 hours. 25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive rental. Box M-2390—BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6085.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BROMLEY (near)—Charming Guest House, 5 minutes from station. Lovely garden. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Miss Pyne, 244 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent. Ravensbourne 4446.

KILKEE, IRELAND—Guest House. Faces Atlantic. Beautiful coastal scenery. Good catering. Golf. Bathing. Terms moderate. Apply Eileen Hawker.

LONDON. GUEST HOUSE—136 Lexham Gardens, W.8. Bright divan rooms, newly decorated, fitted basins, hot and cold. Service and meals as desired. Moderate prices. Monitor readers welcome. WEStern 4925.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

LADY—Would like to run house or flat where help is given. Has had good experience in cooking and house management. Box M-8933—BCM/CSM, London.

LADY many years' experience textile trade desires position of trust; willing undertake management small business. Box W-14—BCM/CSM, London.

QUALIFIED automobile engineer, formerly chief assistant automobile association; unique experience servicing, estimating, repairs, insurance, hire-purchase; claims expert; garage connection. Box W-415—BCM/CSM, London.

SWISS LADY in London seeks position companion or governess or in any suitable capacity. Fluent English, experienced teaching German, French and music (piano). Knowledge typewriting. References. Box W-423—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mitching Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish German, Russian spoken.

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthal Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

HAMPSHIRE—Furnished bed-sitting room; quiet, pleasant position; suit one lady; terms moderate. MISS PAYNE, Maryville, Ropley, Hampshire.

KENSINGTON, LONDON—Residential rooms, furnished or unfurnished; charming house, redecorated throughout, phone, electric light; rooms 20/-, 30/- and 35/- according to size, including breakfast, baths and service; dinner optional; near Christian Science church. Box W-421—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sittingrooms, service catering, every convenience, half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Claricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.

LONDON, 35 Colville Terrace, Bayswater, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; meals and service optional; gas fires and rings. Bayswater 4908.

LONDON, 2 Vicaraze Gate, W.8.—Modern furnished and unfurnished suites and rooms with breakfast, from 32/6. WESTERN 6708.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

NORTH LONDON, Crouch End—Unfurnished second floor; 2 large rooms, fitted kitchenette, bath, gas points, electric light; near bus, tube, rail. OWNER, 46 Hornsey Rise, N. 19.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a, Edgware Road, London. Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management.

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS apply
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS—From and into French and German. MMS., commercial, etc. Gercke, 50a The Grove, London, S.W.18. Battersea 3006.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN. Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing. 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Whitehall 9691, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs. Westminster, London, S. W. 1
Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

PRINTING
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
64 SYDNEY STREET
CHELSEA, S.W.3 FLAXMAN 0379
(near South Kensington Station)
And 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily. Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8.
Western 0921
Tel. Greenwich 0898 Estimates Submitted

R. E. W. POND
Builder, Decorator, Shopfitter and Builders' Merchant
Works and Showroom:
Kidbrook Station Approach
Blackheath, S. E. 3.

★ VERITY PRESS
AGENDA PAPERS
REPORTS & PROSPECTUSES
BALANCE SHEETS
BIS. 7473 205 HACKNEY RD. LONDON, E.2.

Efficient Electrical Service
W. H. AGAR
Telephone and Electrical Engineer
Lighting, Power and Telephone Installations
11a, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
'Phone LONdon Wall 2451
Also at Whitstable, Kent. 'Phone 374

ALL KINDS OF Insurance Endowment-Annuities, etc
F. R. GARNETT
23 WELLESLEY COURT
STRAWBERRY HILL
TEL: POPESGROVE 2942-MIDDX

MEG SCOTT
60 SOUTH MOLTON ST. W. 1.
Court Hairdresser Telephone
Beauty Salon Mayfair 4837

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Action Vale, W.3
Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2520
Speciality: Silks and Flannels, and Finished Ironing.

F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers, Strutton Ground, S. W. 1. Victoria 7826
60 Bury Walk, Fulham Rd., S. W. 3
Kensington 7186
BUILDER ● DECORATOR ● CONTRACTOR
SANITARY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
● CABINET MAKING ●
ANTIQUE FURNITURE RESTORED

Fragrant and Refreshing
A new day—foundation cream
MISS CHATWYN
50 Seymour St., W. 1 Padd. 7592

A Well Cut Fur Coat
made from reliable skins is a lasting joy! I have them
ARTHUR PERRY, FURRIER
16 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W. 1
Established 1884
(Repairs and Alterations by best of skilled workers.)

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
(Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches. Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
Telegrams
Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"
Paddington 5929

Visit
MARTIN MISHLER'S
MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges
43 EDGWARE RD. Marble Arch. London

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd., S. W. 18.
Putney 0549
Dyeing and Cleaning
Regular Deliveries All Over London
Short Notice Orders Promptly Dealt With

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

RICKERT & TIETZ
Coiffeur de Dames
Permanent Waving Specialists
58 Westbourne Grove W. 2. and at
5 Lower George Street Richmond
By Special Appointment Phone Richmond 0619

Phone: FLAxman 1701
PRINTING
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RIGHTS without duties make anarchy; duties without rights make slavery. Rights and duties indissolubly united one to another make liberty.
—FROM THE FRENCH (LA ROUNAT)

Daily Features

BRING up a child in a simple way, with few desires, and a hatred of unrealities, and you have given him that contentment which is great riches.
—BISHOP CREIGHTON

Nature Notes



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

1. Cryptogram

MONDAY again brings an easy cryptogram. For the benefit of readers who have never tried this type of puzzle, let it be said that each letter is represented throughout by another. Note the single letter, which may represent either A, I, or O.

ABCB DE F HGGS IAFJIB KGC

LBHDJJBCE MG MCN MABDC

EODPP FM EGPQDJH ICNRMG-

HCFTE. BURBCME EAGVPS

MDTB MABTEBPQBE.

2. Letter Changing

OUR Quincy, Mass., expert could not overlook that "or less" challenge on the change from AYE to NAY in six moves, so submits it in 5 moves: Aye, Bye, Bee, Bey, Bay, Nay. Who is there to say Nay to this? A Chicago reader shares an opportunity to change HOME to NEST in five moves, by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time.

3. How Much Pie?

HERE'S one from a Boston reader: Little Johnnie's mother told him he could have a piece of pie which had a 12-inch perimeter. What size plate should he ask his mother to use so that he would get the most pie?

4. Letter Juggling

THREE different 6-letter words may be formed from the six letters below. How quickly can you find all three words?

A I T S R T

5. Rebus

A DAYTON, Ohio, reader submits the following as a rebus on "Men in the News." Can you name them?

L ON
RAP RAP RAP

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

Facts About the Bible

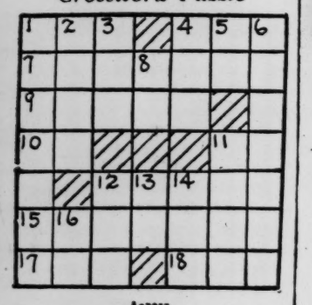
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mount Gilboa

THE range of hills known in Biblical times as Mount Gilboa, and now spoken of locally as "Jebel Fukua," lies to the east of the famous plain of Esdraelon and just to the north of Samaria. Near its foothills lay the village of Shunem, where Elisha wrought one of his most memorable healings (II Kings 4:35f.), while one of the sources of "that ancient river, the River Kishon" (Judges 5:21), is found in this mountain range.

But in the Old Testament, Mount Gilboa is chiefly associated with a crushing defeat which the armies of Israel suffered at the hands of the Philistines (I Sam. 31:1); for it was there that Saul and his three sons, including David's dear friend Jonathan, were slain (verse 8). On hearing the news, David cried that henceforth no rain nor dew should fall upon the "mountains of Gilboa" which had witnessed this tragedy (II Sam. 1:21).

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Passing fancy.
4. Aeriform fluid.
7. Essential part.
9. Indian princess.
10. City of Chaldea.
11. Musical note.
12. Fog-horn.
13. Arsenate of copper.
17. Male child.
18. Piece of furniture.

Down

1. Flat sticks.
2. Winged.
3. Lair.
4. Turn to the right.
5. Indefinite article.
6. Marred.
8. Pronoun.
11. Apportion.
12. Transgression.
13. Preposition.
14. Bony rod.
16. International language.

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Watch Where You Leave Your Wheels–



Monitor Camera Club From Ruth F. Fryklund, Audubon, Iowa

A Farmer of Audubon, Iowa, Left His Hay Loader Standing in the Yard 20 Years Ago. A Tree Has Grown Up and Securely Locked One of the Wheels

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hot Potato

THIS game is as amusing to grown-ups as it is to children:

A small unbreakable object is chosen, a ball or an eraser, which will be handled like a hot potato. All players except two stand in a circle, facing the center. As soon as one of these two calls "Begin!" the other closes her eyes, and someone on the ring starts passing the object quickly to the next person, that one passing it very quickly to the one next to her, and so on round the circle, each one taking and passing the "hot potato," as it were, very quickly to the very next person, until the player who has had her eyes closed calls "Stop!"

As this moment, the one who has the hot potato in her hand steps out of the game, and the game starts again.

It grows more fascinating and amusing, especially to those "out" and watching the remaining players, as the number of players dwindles down, and when there are only two left playing, each one trying to pass that hot potato as soon as she gets it, the game really becomes hot and most exciting. Of course, the winner is the one who holds out the longest.—Eva M. L., Brooklyn.

What They Say

Pride

"None of the evil passions is harder to subdue than pride. If I could convince myself that I had subdued my pride I would probably be proud of my humility."— *Mary Sandall.*

Responsibility

"For each measure of freedom we must accept a corresponding measure of responsibility." —*George V. Denny Jr.*

In Lighter Vein

Howlers

In recent examinations, Waldorf College freshmen went on an intellectual outing and turned in the following statements of fact:

Dido means "the same" and is usually represented by Dido marks.

A yokel is the way people talk to each other in the Alps.

Rural life is found mostly in the country.

Romeo and Juliet are an example of an heroic couplet.—*Cornell Daily Sun.*

Together

"I want two good seats!" is what a man shouted through the box-office window at the theater.

"Haven't got 'em," answered the ticket-seller.

"Well, what have you got?"

"Nothing but standing room."

"All right, give me two together."
—*Pearson's.*

Different Temples

"And what is the child's name?" asked the minister.

"Shirley," replied the mother.

"Shirley?"

"Yes, sir. After the famous Shirley Temple."

"Yes, yes, of course," said the minister. "Let me see, who's the preacher there now?"—*Answers.*

Quints

"I understand that Jones has five new pups at his house."

"Yes; he calls them his quintpuplets."

Brevities

New Yorker: The way everybody talks now, the United States will positively not attend the next European war. George M. Cohan might start working on a song called "Over Here."

Punch: A writer says yodeling is becoming very popular in Germany. We see no reason why yodeling in Germany should not be popular in this country too.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. How many wage earners have been deprived of their jobs as a result of the end of the NRA?
2. How many farm families are in distress owing to the acute drought situation in the Middle West?
3. What European country is planning the world's largest airport?
4. From what surprising source has come an announcement of an increased dry sentiment?
5. What is the latest development in Austro-German relations?
6. What date has the League set for the suspension of sanctions against Italy?
7. What steps has Bolivia taken to ban idleness?
8. What prominent New Dealer has taken a leave of absence from his Cabinet post to direct the Democratic campaign?
9. Are the Ethiopians still harassing the Italians in Ethiopia?
10. How is Canada planning to check up on its population in the subarctic stretches?
11. What is the latest outstanding improvement in the technique of crime detection?
12. Is England bolstering its defense forces?
13. What is the latest move to win Italy's participation in both the Dardanelles controversy and the approaching Locarno parley at Brussels?
14. A stamp will be issued in August honoring what famous pioneer leader of the woman suffrage movement?
15. How are victims in the drought area being aided by the Federal Government?
16. How many hours have been added to the average work week since the demise of the NRA?
17. How has Britain still further liquidated its Ethiopian policy?
18. What figure does Secretary of Commerce Roper predict the national income will reach by the end of the year?
19. Is it true that the American people are governed by more than 175,000 ruling bodies and agencies?
20. What is Russia's reason for opposing Turkey's right to close up the Dardanelles Straits?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

–And Don't Forget Your Plow



Ruth F. Fryklund, Audubon, Iowa

Half a Century Ago, M. J. Leffingwell of Exira, Iowa, Left His Plow Leaning Against a White Oak Sapling, Then Forgot About It. The Tree Has Grown Up and Completely Absorbed the Plowshare

Odds and Ends

G-Men Tactics

Much of the success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is attributed to its exacting research work in gaining evidence. For example, the bureau maintains a file of 1800 specimens of tire patterns, which take in tire models made by both United States and Canadian tire manufacturers. By referring to this file, any type of tire used on an automobile at the scene of a crime can be readily identified.

Tel-Aviv

From a struggling village on the sand dunes on the shores of the Mediterranean, to a hustling city of over 140,000 inhabitants, all in 28 years, is the amazing history of the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv.

Candy on the Up

The per capita consumption of candy in America last year rose to 13.7 pounds, a full pound better than the average for the past decade. Total sales for the year reached 1,743,539,000 pounds.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Crocheted Bibs

HAVING made many hot-plate holders of heavy cord, one girl hit upon the plan of making baby bibs in much the same corded stitch manner. She got plain string-colored cord and some bright colors, and she made the rope stitch very close, so that the bib made a good garment protector for the baby.

On some she outlined in color gay animal designs or flower motifs. They sold readily without any great amount of trouble.—Betty R. L., Ames, Iowa.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Minutes

Question: In writing the minutes of a meeting, is the form: "The following motions were made, seconded and carried," with the motions and all relating information properly paragraphed, permissible?

Answer: There seems no objection to the form described, provided the record is clear beyond any misunderstanding, and provided it is an exact statement of what happened in the proper sequence. If, however, there should be anything but the simple motion followed by a vote, such as, for example, amendments offered or some other subsidiary motions applied to any of the main motions, the sequence would be interrupted and the details on that motion would likely have to be written separately.

Daily Anecdote

A President to Look Up To

JUDGE KELLY of Pennsylvania was one of the committee to advise Abraham Lincoln of his nomination. The judge was a man of great stature. This had not escaped Lincoln, and as he shook hands with the judge he said, "What is your height?"

"Six feet, three. What is yours, Mr. Lincoln."

"Six feet, four."

"Then," said the judge, "Pennsylvania bows to Illinois. "My dear man, for years my heart has been aching for a President that I could look up to, and at last I've found him!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Good Samaritan

(S. S. in Oakland Tribune)

Oakland, Calif.

A LITTLE boy from the country crossed the bay from San Francisco to visit his grandmother in Oakland. A relative, who put him on the ferry, told him to be sure to get on the Twelfth Street train, and ride to the end of the line. But he got confused at the Oakland terminal, afraid that the train would start before he got aboard, so he got on at the rear of the train, which is the Twenty-second Street section.

When the trains separated at Thirty-second Street he became alarmed and asked the conductor if he was on the right train to go to Twelfth Street. He was told that he was not, but to get off and run for the forward section, which he did, but was not able to make it before it started.

As he was running along, in the vain hope of catching the Twelfth Street section, the Twenty-second Street part of the train went by, and the motorman leaned out of his window, told the boy to take a street car, and tossed him a dime for carfare.

If that motorman should, by any chance, see this little story, I want him to know that the boy reached his grandmother's home safely, late but happy, having had quite an adventure, which he related, as I have told it here. I want him to know, also, that when I read in the papers of wars, murders, and kidnapings, until it seems as if the world is full of criminals . . . I think of him and his kindness to a strange, bewildered little boy, and I know that there are good people in the world, and that he is one of the best.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

KRUGER — This is a surname of German origin, which means "innkeeper."

Rolph, Ralph—From the French Raoul, and this name in its turn is from the Scandinavian: *Roe-dwulf*, meaning "counsel-wolf."

Shaw—A local surname from a wood.

Norman—The name of the invaders of England is a shortened form of *Northman.*

Beckley is a local surname, indicating a ley or pasture by a stream (*beck*).

Stanley is a local name for a dweller by the "stone-lea." There are several hamlets in England bearing this name.

Keppie is a Gaelic extension of *Kip*, meaning "dweller at the pointed hill."

Chesley, from a local name, is of French origin and means literally *Oakley*, from the Old French *Chesne*, "an oak." (Modern French, *chêne.*)

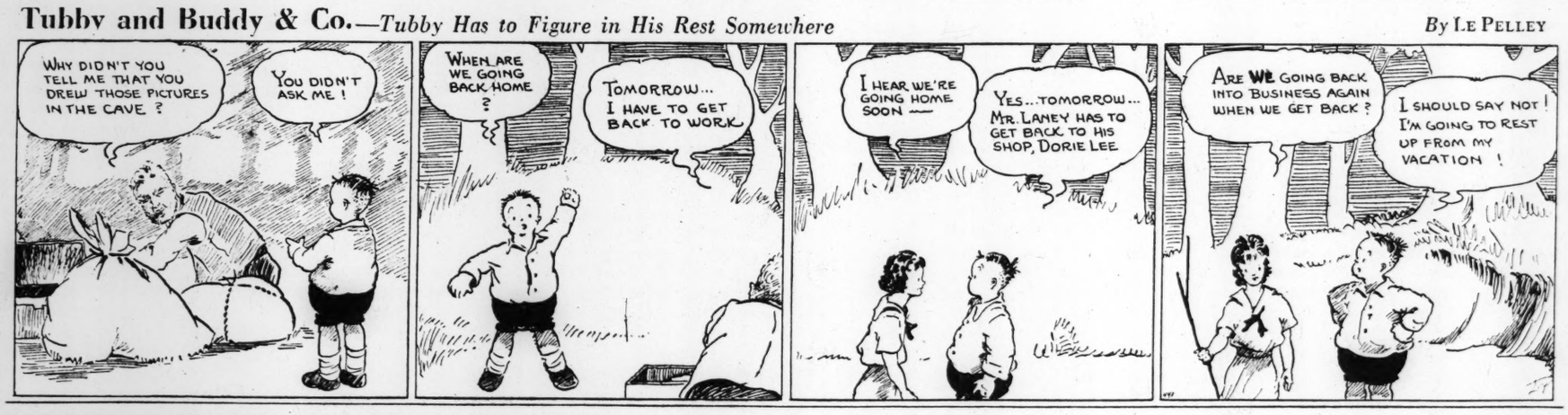
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Approximately 800,000.
2. About 204,000.
3. Germany is planning such a field outside Frankfort.
4. From a report of the United States Brewers' Association.
5. Normal relations are now reestablished; Germany recognizes Austria's sovereignty and pledges noninterference.
6. July 15.
7. It has decreed that all men between the ages of 18 and 60 must be occupied.
8. Postmaster General Farley.
9. Yes; they recently attacked the railway line in Ethiopia and were routed by Italian troops.
10. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will take a census in these areas.
11. A sensitive iodine vapor, which reveals fingerprints on surfaces which previously had defied the universal powder method of "bringing up" fingerprints
12. Yes; the Government seeks $100,000,000 additional for its defense program.
13. The revision of the Mediterranean mutual assistance pact to include Italy.
14. Susan B. Anthony.
15. The Resettlement Administration has announced a one-year moratorium on rural rehabilitation loans.
16. 8.7 hours.
17. By reducing the British fleet maintained in the Mediterranean Sea.
18. $60,000,000,000.
19. Yes; better co-ordination of the confusing American system of government is now being sought.
20. Such action would enable Turkey to bottle up the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, where Russia's naval strength is likely to be concentrated.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Has to Figure in His Rest Somewhere*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Sleepy Head*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Austrian Respite

ONE of the great problems of Europe today is time. More, perhaps, than any other single factor, the gaining of time is the important aspect of the new German guarantee of the independence of Austria.

A leader among Britain's liberal statesmen, active in the effort to compose the problem of Germany, phrased it in private conversation: "Give me ten years—even five. I do not ask for immediate solutions. But a moment of stability, of freedom from headlong rush to uncertain destinations, and we may be saved from chaos. Even a tangle of yarn cannot be unraveled without patience."

And now, to one of the most impatient situations in Europe, a measure of calm has come. The pact normalizing Austro-German relations affords relief from the prospect of sudden overt consummation of political union between these two countries. Yet, like so many diplomatic reorientations, the agreement announced on Saturday is not an end, but a beginning, of policy. It affects strong forces which Europe is striving to keep in balance. It leaves difficult problems unsolved and, indeed, creates some new ones. But the atmosphere for solution has been decidedly improved.

The agreement advances the German position in four directions. It strengthens, firstly, the Reich's economic hand in the Danubian area. Increasingly dependent upon trade with the Balkans as an indirect means of obtaining foreign exchange for purchase of raw materials, Germany views Austria as an important bridge to the southeast.

The second advantage to the Wilhelmstrasse is that the point of a wedge has been driven between developing Italo-Russian understanding. Now, as before 1914, Germany is apprehensive of increasing Russian influence along the Danube. It has thus moved to offset the necessity of the Soviets' assumption of the role of a "protector" against German infiltration.

Meanwhile, a third consideration is the opportunity which the pact affords of assuring England of Germany's "good intentions." Inquiry regarding Austria was a thorny point in the British questionnaire that was intended to pave the way for German-Franco-British negotiations. That questionnaire, after more than two months of silence, is apparently soon to be answered. And the German Foreign Office will be in the strong position of pointing to Austria as an evidence of peaceful policy.

The fourth aspect of the situation—improvement of German relations with Italy—is somewhat more ambiguous. On the one hand, Germany and Austria impliedly will pursue parallel foreign policies. Yet the pact provides that there shall be no infringement of the Rome protocols which provide for mutuality in the conduct of the foreign policies of Austria, Hungary and Italy. Exactly how these two purposes can remain in consonance will be one of the interesting developments under the new arrangement.

The Italians, however, cannot fail to welcome the German formalizing of Austrian independence. For the Duce's efforts to extend his influence beyond the Brenner have been less to get Italy in than to keep Germany out. Yet on the Italian side there remains a question of the degree to which Germany will refrain from influence in Austrian affairs. The agreement provides for the Reich's abstention from both direct and indirect interference in Vienna's domestic problems. Yet a National Socialist, of pronounced pan-German leaning, becomes a Minister without portfolio in the Austrian Cabinet. And the opportunity for legitimate National Socialist political activity in Austria is reopened—an activity fundamentally dedicated to ultimate unification of Austria and Germany.

The agreement, on the whole, must be counted a distinct gain for German diplomacy. It follows, in many important details, proposals which the German envoy made to Austria about a year ago. It embraces concessions by the Reich upon minor matters such as elimination of the prohibitive export visa which prevented German tourists from visiting Austria. But it involves no permanent departure from any of the objectives of German policy.

It is significant, however, that the method has improved. European nations have been concerned less with Germany's recent diplomatic victories than with the manner of their attainment. Germany, in the final analysis, has materially strengthened rather than weakened her influence in Austria. And not the least part of this strengthening springs from the pacific manner which the Reich in this instance has seen the wisdom of employing.

The Art of Leisure

MOST of us are in the midst of the "open season" for leisure, and the Cranbrook Foundation of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, appropriately devotes one of a series of educational "bulletins" to a timely question: "Leisure—for What?"

"Leisure is not an unmixed blessing," the bulletin declares. "It is not *necessarily* a blessing at all—though it should, and may be! . . . Wise use of leisure is an art. . . . Leisure is not synonymous with idleness and loafing. 'A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.' Leisure is concerned with fruitful and congenial use of the portion of time not required to obtain a livelihood, or in preparing to make one. Its implications to the development of character and personality and to the enrichment of living are profound."

How to employ leisure is a question whose personal and social significance is becoming widely recognized. Commercial amusements capitalize greatly on the leisure time available to most people. Universal popularity of radio, motion pictures, motoring, sports and travel is due largely to the increase in free time. Often, however, as the Cranbrook writer observes, "the element of growth in mind, culture, or character is lost because of the superficial and ephemeral character of today's amusements." It is all too plain that many amusements do not amuse, but merely "kill time." They frequently fail to yield those permanent satisfactions and benefits which should flow from the use of spare time.

Vacation brings the time when ordinary cares and duties no longer press, but vacation ennui can be even drearier than ordinary drudgery. On the other hand, the cultivation of new interests, outlooks—and "inlooks"—can mean permanent enrichment as well as providing recreation in the best sense of the word.

Built for Bicycles

TWENTY million automobiles rolling along the roads of the United States during the last decade threatened to crowd the bicycle into the ditch of complete oblivion. Parents desirous of having their children conversant with the antique past when horses and velocipedes were in flower had to take them to Normandy to see specimens of Percherons and to Holland, where the motorcar can't be seen for the bicycle.

The wheel of time now brings back the wheel to ride. Employees of a Massachusetts concern are working overtime and turning out 1000 bicycles a day. Popularity of the sport elates manufacturers, who expect sales to reach a million in 1936. The story in Britain is a similar one. Rural lanes are gay with riders who find it pleasant to dismount every now and then to see the fair land through which they easily peregrinate.

Which provokes the observation that he or she who would awheeling go must have a way where the wheel may go. Quiet lanes are rare in America, where boulevards are wide. A hint to road builders—why not lay out a strip on the roadsides marked for cyclists? Such an innovation would be welcome to many—and no less welcome to worried motorists.

Challenge to Ingenuity

BY ORDER of a federal court, the great Amoskeag mills of Manchester, N. H., are to be liquidated. The City Council of Pawtucket, R. I., has voted to buy the closed Manville-Jenckes spinning mill in that city to operate it for relief purposes. These events many observers will read as graphic portrayals of the low estate to which they believe New England textiles have fallen.

Before succumbing to a myopic view, however, it might be well to point out that at long last New England textiles appear to be emerging from rigid habits of business self-imposed during the mansard-roof age of factory building, and—viewed from the long range—the present situation of Amoskeag and the spinning mill of Manville-Jenckes are in their way but individual, unhappy by-products of a healthy condition apparently returning to this region's historic and once highly profitable industry.

Aside from financial manipulations, processing taxes, Japanese competition, higher wages in the North than in the South, and all the many other reasons ascribed to Amoskeag's failure, it remains that the paramount cause as seen by Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the concern and for thirty-six years probably closer to its affairs than any other man, is simply that Amoskeag was primarily equipped to produce huge volumes of a cheap grade of gingham. Demand, and hence price, for this cloth has fallen off in recent years. Amoskeag, it appears, was in position to furnish the gaudy garments favored by aborigines in Africa, but not the high quality, dainty fabrics required by the American lady of fashion.

A similar situation faced the Manville-Jenckes company when it decided it must re-form its ranks to meet the needs of the time. The Pawtucket plant was but one of five that the firm decided were unsuited to economical production of fancy goods. They reduced operations to two plants, modernized them and aimed at production of things people were buying. As a result the firm has paid off $5,000,000 of a $7,000,000 debt in these last few years of the locust.

Even now, the Governor's committee in Manchester is considering how to attract those who will take the static plant of Amoskeag and, re-equipping it, break it up into mobile units, producing what the public wants.

Some of these things should be considered while not underestimating the seriousness of the temporary discomfort accompanying the switch-over.

Anteroom to Culture

Book News of the Day

HOW many Greek lexicons are going to be unearthed to shed light on the meaning of Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison's title, THE PURITAN PRONAOS (New York: New York University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press). The author, with the delightful sense of mischief which lurks, all but concealed, in everything he writes, has refrained from using the word pronaos or even hinting at it until his very last sentence. Then he proffers this crumb to the non-Hellenic reader: "Primitive New England is a Puritan pronaos to the American mind of the nineteenth century, and of today."

The word pronaos calls up a picture of a temple—the temple of American learning and culture—with the intellectual life of seventeenth-century New England serving as vestibule or hall through which entrance may be made to the temple itself. Through a study of Puritan thought, through its interest in theology, in education, in printing and the possession of books, and through its literature and its striving in natural science—the latter not the entirely nonexistent quantity which many have supposed it to be—a student of the social and intellectual history of the United States can make an intelligent approach to the subject.

* * *

The chapters in Professor Morison's book were originally lectures given at the Washington Square Center of New York University under the Anson G. Phelps lectureship on early American history. With sound teaching method the writer—or lecturer—defines his subject, limits his field, and indicates his attitude at the very outset. He purposes to depict the life of Puritan New England in other than its economic and political aspects, and in his very first chapter he grapples boldly with the accusation that Puritanism hampered intellectual and artistic activity. Yes, it did, in a measure, he concedes, in regard to the theater, music and amorous poetry. But nowhere else in the colonies was there so much intellectual activity during the seventeenth century as in Puritan New England.

Thus we see Professor Morison in his familiar role as defender of the Puritan, the more able because he speaks with authority based on unending study and because he writes clearly, forcefully and with sudden sparks of wit.

* * *

In this manner he deals with the subjects of education, the founding of Harvard College, the elementary and public grammar schools, with printing and libraries, with the development of an English prose style in the pulpit, with historical, political and poetical writings of seventeenth-century New England and with the scattering few who tried to leaven popular superstition with an honest study of natural phenomena.

In this last connection he tells the interesting story of the little 3½-foot telescope which John Winthrop Jr. gave to Harvard College, and the part that telescope and Tutor Thomas Brattle played in helping Isaac Newton to test his great discoveries.

This is only one of the many unfamiliar anecdotes with which Professor Morison rewards his readers. Though he is pointing all the time at certain comprehensive conclusions regarding Puritan thought and character, he follows a path richly sown with specific instances and fresh information. W. K. R.

Ripples on a London Pond



Boat Pond, Clapham Common

WATER has two ministrant qualities: it gives the thirsty to drink and the active to rest. And because of this second quality new grass has been sown on the north bank of the Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, and gray rope guards the seeds from destruction at the feet of those who walk there.

For, while it is almost impossible for many active folk to laze for long in a room or a field or a park and watch the world go by—they must always be part of the action—nearly everybody can laze happily if they are near water. By the sea and the lake, they can sit and do nothing in particular quite calmly, provided the sun is shining.

It is the Round Pond we salute now. For here we who keep lazy watch by the waters can see London march past us; not the London of worldly things, of politics and newspapers, but the London of warmth and individuals and humor and leisure. It is our feet, as we stand looking for a good place to sit, that have worn away the grass on the north bank, not the feet of nurses, mothers, fathers, children and young cricketers, the actors in our piece; or so we like to think.

* * *

What is our picture? This Sunday is one of the first warm ones of summer. The clouds are white and high, idle clouds intended for decoration and not for bearing rain. The sky is light blue and hazy. An unsteady breeze blows from the south. There are ripples on the Round Pond. Bright hulls, heeling over suddenly as the breeze freshens, flash in the sun, model sailboats that glide over the pond from many directions. A few small clockwork liners cut in and out. Some boats stand on the bank, and small crowds gather to admire them. Nurses push prams toward the shade of the trees. Young couples laugh and swing their arms high and walk round the pond once more. Yachtsmen in short trousers and yachtsmen in plus-fours swap yarns about their model craft on the bank. Dogs trot past, brilliant social dogs and the companions of young cockneys. This is our London.

Over on our left a large crowd has collected. They sway and peer and pass remarks. About what? Obviously some sensational vessel. We shall soon see, when it takes the water.

In front of us, down at the sloping bank, a few sparrows have gathered. They hop into the shallow water at the very rim of the pond. They flutter a little to cool themselves. They drink. They hop out again. They look pertly right and left. They hop back into the water. They dip in, hop out, catch sight of a man with bread crumbs to scatter, and fly off.

Some ducks are offended because a small blue sailing boat cuts a clean way through their ranks.

A pram pulls up before us. The baby, aged about two, is lifted gently out by the young mother, strapped up with a harness by the young father, and allowed to walk unsteadily to the water's edge.

* * *

"Swan's tea!" she exclaimed, jumping up and down and smiling at her mother.

"That's right," her mother says, "we'll give the swans their tea. Have you the bread, Daddy?"

Daddy has. He produces it in an old brown paper bag. The little girl stands insecurely on the bank, a tiny hand outstretched with a piece of bread. A swan comes slowly up, regally pushing the ducks aside, and, dipping his head slightly, takes the bread quietly from the baby's hand. She laughs and grins at her father. Another swan, having seen what was going on from the other side of the pond, flies over just above the water, planes, stops and settles. He too glides up to take a piece of bread from the child.

A sprucely dressed man, resembling a caricature of a retired English colonel, rushes up to take the baby's photograph, snaps, wheels and hurries off to catch a fully-rigged model of a tea clipper before its owner takes it out of the water.

Two model racing yachts with masts six feet tall come speeding across the center of the pond. One is owned by an elderly gentleman who runs past waving a rubber tipped cane, which he uses in cases of emergency when his vessel steers in too near the side, and shouting, "She wins! She wins!"

His rival is a small boy in white flannels. They turn their boats round, adjust the sails and the race goes on.

It is still going on when we leave later.

The crowd is swelling on the grass on the north bank. Surely that boat must take the water soon! Another crowd is collecting round a young man with a speedboat some six feet long.

Out in the pond a roughly made sailing vessel heels over and sinks. Its owner watches it from the bank, its sails fluttering above the water, but makes no effort to rescue it. A dog jumps in to worry it, but is called back by his master.

Far away, in the road, a band is playing and a demonstration marches toward Hyde Park to air its views.

But we don't worry about that at the Round Pond. J. A. M.

The Wide Horizon

Education of a Candidate

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM TOPEKA

By Erwin D. Canham

ONE of the most interesting and unusual things in American political experience is happening here. A modest, receptive man—well-versed in the practical affairs of private life—is getting an intensive preliminary education in national affairs.

Governor Landon already has a technique for getting things done. Years as an oil operator, four years in the Kansas State House, have developed in him a viewpoint and an approach. It is best expressed in his phrase—often used in private conversation with his friends—"Keep your big stick behind the door."

That is, he would be prepared if ultimately necessary, to fight for his policies: to forge strong legislation, to use it. But he is loath to feel the strength of his own muscles, and would much prefer to get his way—gladly accepting only a reasonable measure of what he wants—by conciliation. Suppose as President he believed that certain abuses, say labor abuses, were being perpetrated by a certain industry. Governor Landon's technique would be to say to the leaders of that industry: "That situation must be cleaned up. But you are the people to do it. I shall wait here, in readiness to act, while you go ahead and clean your own house." He would be very firm and determined. He would want the industry to realize that there was a big stick behind the door. But he would prefer not to display, to brandish, or to lay on the stick. He thinks it would be more effective that way.

This is the Republican nominee's basic technique to carry out his policies. But what are these policies to be? Governor Landon, of course, has certain ideas based upon the civic approach of an intelligent man in his position. The Cleveland platform also furnishes some guidance, though much of it is broad and general—perhaps fortunately so, for the Governor can thus formulate his own concrete methods.

* * *

During these early campaign weeks, Governor Landon is consulting with experts on a wide variety of national problems. First came government finance, both monetary and budgetary policy. He talked with Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, with Ogden L. Mills, with Eugene Meyer, latterly with Arthur A. Ballantine, the very able former Undersecretary of the Treasury. Finally he took into his established brains-trust—which lives for the summer in a comfortable house near the Governor's "mansion"—a financial expert, Ralph W. Robey.

Next came farm policy. The Governor had his own ideas on this subject, but he leaned heavily on two experienced Kansans, Senator Arthur Capper and Representative Clifford Hope. He had the collaboration of a magnanimous and distinguished veteran leader, former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois.

Governor Landon is developing his education in many other lines. His "brains-trust"—and it is precisely the same sort of research staff that Mr. Roosevelt had during his candidate days—whatever may become of it afterward, is working at the whole range of public problems. The outstanding leader is Charles P. Taft, whose sensible "You and I—and Roosevelt" may now be taken in some senses to be a primer of the Landon campaign. Mr. Taft, son of the late President, is the Raymond Moley of the family here, the "brains-truster" closest to the candidate. (To avoid misunderstanding in my comparison of the Roosevelt and Landon brains-trusts, it may be recalled that few criticize the activities of the Roosevelt brains-trust *before* the inauguration of President Roosevelt. Only when they were appointed to office did the criticisms begin. Governor Landon has doubtless taken note of this.)

* * *

But the Governor is doing much research on his own account. Some of it is getting no publicity. For example, he has gone deep in the theory of social security. He is beginning to study labor policy. Some elementary aspects of foreign affairs are likely to come next.

Governor Landon has to work out concrete ideas on these subjects. He will not be content to parrot speeches prepared by somebody else. He must understand the subject-matter. So his education progresses. It is, let us say, Wednesday. An expert on labor policy arrives. He is taken out to the house for lunch with the Governor. They walk back to the State House, talking. The expert sits in the Governor's office all afternoon, talking between interruptions. They go back to the residence, dine and spend the evening. The man stays two or three days. Governor Landon has stored up a good deal of information which later he will check with other experts.

This description is not meant to underestimate the candidate's previous grasp of national affairs. He doubtless knows much more about general national questions than two or three recent Presidents or candidates who might be named. He would be the first to admit that he knows less than some others who could be mentioned. But his approach is right, and he believes that a man who is determined to be faithful in small things will also be faithful in great ones.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The New Deal Diary

[As Recorded in Tariffs and Labor]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sure that the Monitor will welcome the correction of a misstatement in its recent article, "The New Deal Diary—A Factual Review of the Roosevelt Administration." In commenting on the reciprocal trade agreements program, it said, in part: "Agreements are in force with six countries, agreements with two others signed." The fact is that trade agreements are in force with twelve countries and two others signed.

As to the statement, "It is dubious whether important enough concessions have been made, either by the United States or by other countries to increase world trade materially," it is perhaps too early to arrive at a definite conclusion, but trade figures show that a very good beginning has been made. Take, for example, two of the agreements that have been in force for over a year—those with Cuba and Belgium. During the first year of the agreement with even so small a country as Cuba, trade between the two countries increased by $85,000,000. Omitting imports of sugar, the increase in all other products, both imported and exported, was nearly $30,000,000, while the increase on such products for the previous corresponding yearly period, before the trade agreement was in force, was less than $14,000,000.

In the case of the Belgian agreement, the increase in trade between the two countries in the first year of the agreement was $28,000,000. While it is true that a relatively small part of this increase was due to the devaluation of the Belgian currency, one nevertheless can, by using percentages, arrive at a true picture of the gain in trade due to the agreement. For instance, imports from the United States into Belgium during the first year of the agreement increased by 66 per cent, whereas imports into Belgium from all countries during that time increased by only 43 per cent. During a similar period for the preceding year imports into Belgium from all countries had *decreased* 8 per cent, and imports from the United States had decreased 19 per cent over the year before.

While on the subject of world trade, I should like also to make a few comments on a letter published in the Monitor from Mr. Carl C. Curtis of Pasadena, Calif., entitled "Labor and Tariff Benefits." Mr. Curtis made the statement, "If American labor wants a reduction of the tariff, it will have to content itself with a reduction in wages." If high tariffs are the benefit to labor that their advocates claim, why is it that American industries which have no or very low tariffs pay much higher wages than do the high-tariff industries? United States Census Bureau figures for 1929 show that in 36 industries which receive little or no protection an average annual wage of $1704 was paid, while in 36 industries enjoying tariff rates of from 22 per cent to 337 per cent the annual average wage was only $1109.

Not all Republicans, however, believe that higher tariffs will restore prosperity. Shortly before the Republican National Convention was held, Mr. David Lawrence, editor of the United States News, in a full-page editorial, urged the Republican Party to commend the reciprocity policy of the present Administration. A week later, in a graphically illustrated editorial, he showed that foreign "trade means jobs." The illustration depicted three headlines representing the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, and figures on the illustration showed that foreign trade (exports alone) lost to the United States in those three years would have more than paid the relief bill. For instance, in 1934, the United States lost $3,331,688,000 in exports, compared with 1929, while the relief bill for that year was $2,338,000,000. For 1935 the figures were $3,252,679,000 lost and $3,188,000,000 for relief, and the estimated figures for 1936 are $3,000,000,000 exports lost and $3,044,000,000 to be spent in relief. In this editorial Mr. Lawrence also pointed out that in order to export we must import, and that imports, too, create jobs. If our tariffs are too high, we cannot import. A. H. H.

Washington, D. C.

One Citizen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Foreign Policy in the Election," printed in the Monitor is appreciated.

As one citizen and voter, I am desirous of having the United States take an active part in the League of Nations and World Court. I think the world situation would be much brighter if the United States had been and was at present a member of the League and World Court. JOHN C. FREEMAN JR.

Seattle, Wash.

Government of the People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this world of so much confusion and folly, it is well to listen to the words of the wise. Benjamin Franklin, one of the framers of our Constitution of the United States, in 1787, said:

> I agree to this Constitution with all its faults—if they are such—because I think a general government is necessary for us, and there is no government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered; and I believe further that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

Our own General Pershing recently said:

> It is almost axiomatic to say that a people who complaisantly submit to unreasonable demands of a clamorous minority will certainly become the prey of a dictator. It is also axiomatic that there can be no permanence for a nation whose people have only a selfish interest in its welfare; and that a people who fail to govern themselves are destined one day to become a subject people.

Chico, Calif. JOHN R. CASE

"Which Way, Republicans?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Which Way, Republicans?" you speak quite disparagingly of the Republican Party and ticket. It sounds very much like a statement made by James A. Farley on June 13 and printed in the Sunday issue of the Chicago Herald Examiner. A very large percentage of statements in the Herald Examiner, Tribune, and Daily News are very enthusiastic over our Republican candidates, and I think rightly so. Personally, I can't understand how the Monitor can stand up for Roosevelt after his three years of misadministration and knowing that he is very largely responsible for the defeat of the dry cause and lack of any kind of control of the liquor interest since the defeat.

A few months ago you complained of the lack of papers in this locality printing articles favoring the Government. I think that all our papers were more than fair to the Democrats. For two long years no one even dared to say anything critical of Roosevelt, but I am glad to say they have awakened at last. ERNEST C. COLBY

Crystal Lake, Ill.